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An artist's concept of the space shuttle's robot arm lifting the West German satellite into position for its launching.

Challenger Launches, Recaptures Satellite By Using Robot Arm

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The five U.S. astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger released a satellite Wednesday, flew away from it three times and returned to recover it with the craft's mechanical arm.
It was a space first, but the most spectacular result of the experiment — in the estimation of millions of Earth-bound spectators — were the space pictures of the Challenger vehicle relayed by the remote-controlled television camera aboard the satellite.
When the satellite's cameras were turned on, they showed a shimmering shuttle with the blue and white Earth behind it.
The satellite released and recovered by the Challenger team was built by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in West Germany and the 50-foot (15.2-meter) robot arm used to launch and retrieve it was built by the Canadian Research Council and Spar Aerospace of Canada.
The 14-foot satellite was photographed from the Challenger, manned by Robert L. Crippen, Frederick H. Hauck, John M. Fabian, Sally K. Ride and Norman E. Thagard, on several occasions during the nearly 10 hours that it was flying free.
The West German satellite was released for the first time early Wednesday morning as the Challenger flew over the Indian Ocean toward a crossing of Australia.
When the robot arm cast the satellite free, Mr. Crippen flew the Challenger behind and below it, moving within 100 feet and then 1,000 feet away as the satellite appeared to grow smaller and Earth to grow brighter and brighter in the background.

Nuclear Spill in France
The Associated Press
MULHOUSE, France — About 200 liters (about 50 gallons) of very slightly radioactive waste water was spilled Monday at the Fessenheim nuclear power plant on the Rhine, it was announced Wednesday. A communist said no one suffered irradiation or contamination.

U.S. State Dept. Urges Reactor Parts for India

By Philip Tanbman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department has recommended to President Ronald Reagan that the United States export nuclear reactor components to India, according to senior administration officials.
India has made an urgent request to the United States to supply components for two American-built nuclear reactors at Tarapur, a city north of Bombay. U.S. officials said the reactors have developed serious radiation leaks, partly because of a lack of spare parts. One of the reactors was closed down May 18 because of a ruptured seal.
Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled to visit India later this month and the spare parts issue is expected to be a major subject, (Story, Page 3).
Administration officials said the issue is particularly sensitive both because of its effect on relations between Washington and New Delhi and its implications for U.S. efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons.
Senior State Department officials said Tuesday that the administration was trying to find a third country willing to provide the components. If those efforts fail, the officials said, they expect Mr. Reagan to approve the sale by the United States.
By approving the export, they said, the administration would be saying, in effect, that the immediate safety needs at Tarapur overrode the broader question of India's failure to abide by international agreements and U.S. laws limiting nuclear energy programs to peaceful purposes.
Still undecided, the officials said, is whether the administration will try to waive provisions of the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act that bar the shipment of nuclear materials to nations that, among other things, are producing fissionable materials, such as plutonium, that could be used to make weapons.
The act also requires the United States to cut off the export of enriched-uranium fuel to nations that do not place all their atomic installations under full inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which India does not.

Pope, Jaruzelski Hold Unexpected Meeting

The Associated Press
KRAKOW, Poland — In an unexpected climax to his tumultuous eight-day visit, Pope John Paul II met here Wednesday night with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist Party leader.
The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, announced the unscheduled meeting, saying it had been requested by the Polish Roman Catholic Church.
The meeting lasted 40 minutes, but there was no immediate word on what was discussed. A meeting last Friday between the pope and the general was attended by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate, and by the head of state, Henryk Jablonski.
Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned union Solidarity, arrived in a Krakow suburb late Wednesday and was staying in a local church, a source close to his family said. The source, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Walesa was awaiting word from the Roman Catholic Church on when his audience with the pope was to take place.
At the Krakow archbishop's residence, where John Paul was spending the night, about 100,000 people gathered, occasionally singing hymns in the chill night air.
Shortly after the pope's meeting with General Jaruzelski ended, a friar came to a window of the building and urged the crowd to "pray for the pope, for the Holy Spirit to descend upon him because we are going through a very important moment for this country."
The pontiff's journey has put him at the center of the struggle between restive workers and the Communist authorities.
The papal entourage denies the pope's speeches have been political in nature. But the government has reacted sharply, warning that the pro-Solidarity outbursts that have followed papal appearances could harm church-state relations and delay the final lifting of martial law, imposed Dec. 13, 1981.
The pope's visit ends Thursday morning, when he will fly back to Rome.
The meeting Wednesday followed a week of noisy anti-government demonstrations, which continued Wednesday with marches by tens of thousands of Solidarity supporters in Krakow and about 7,000 in Nowa Huta, a Krakow suburb.
The Nowa Huta demonstration was broken up by about 100 police who blocked the route of march and then drove a convoy of military vehicles up behind the protesters, penning them in, witnesses said.
The demonstrators, who had shouted their intention of marching to Krakow to "see the pope," quickly dispersed. Two demonstrators were taken away in handcuffs.
Earlier in the day, the pope celebrated a Mass and gave a homily in which he honored Polish independence and the "dignity and rights" of workers. The size of the crowd was estimated at two million.
The pope spent decades in Krakow as priest, archbishop and cardinal.
At the Mass on Krakow's vast Bonie parade ground, John Paul beatified two Polish patriots who had joined an 1863 uprising against Russian rule. One of them, Rafal Kalinowski, later founded an order of Carmelite priests, and the other, Albert Chmielowski, founded an order of Albertine friars.
"Both were inspired by heroic love of the homeland," the pontiff said, describing the 1863 insurrection as a "stage on the path to holiness" for them.

When the pope concluded the homily by appealing to "Jesus Christ, shepherd of people," for victory, thousands responded with cheers, chants and the V-for-victory salute.
At the end of the Mass, marchers formed up and headed across town, shouting chants for the pope and Mr. Walesa. Banners read, "We Keep Our Vigil With Solidarity," "They Can't Kill the Spirit," and "Your Words Are Our Hope."
Police helicopters hovered over the marching crowd — perhaps more than 50,000 people — with loudspeakers urging: "Please disperse and go home. Don't mar the papal visit."
Police vehicles drove slowly through the crowd, but it regrouped and marched on. Finally, more than 100 officers blocked a boulevard and halted the march without incident.
The pontiff also dedicated a church in Nowa Huta, an industrial suburb originally conceived as a churchless, socialist "new city."

Pontiff Is Criticized as 'Unjust' and Journal Is Censored
By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service
KRAKOW, Poland — Censors prohibited Poland's leading Roman Catholic newspaper from printing a papal speech, and a government official has criticized the pontiff as "unjust."
The actions appear to reflect the increasing discomfort of Communist leaders over Pope John Paul II's pointed homilies.
The principal target of the government counteroffensive was a papal address Saturday to hundreds of thousands of young people on the grounds of the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa.
The government reaction reflected official sensitivity to the widespread disaffection among Poland's young people for the Communist system.
But it was also appeared to be part of a broader change of tactics by a regime stung by the pope's direct and unrelenting comment on the issues that separate the rulers from the ruled.
The pontiff said Saturday that the Virgin Mary "knows your sufferings, your difficult youth, your sense of injustice and humiliation, the lack of prospects for the future that is so often felt, perhaps the temptations to flee to some other world."
And he urged them not to stifle their consciences, but to "call good and evil by name."
In an interview published in newspapers Tuesday, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski took issue with those who "focus on youth's sufferings." He did not mention the pontiff by name, but quotations taken directly from the papal speech at Czestochowa left no doubt about his target.
"It was an entirely transparent attempt at a response to the pope's Jasna Gora charge to youth," a Western diplomat said.
Mr. Rakowski said: "Speaking of Polish youth, of their chances and possibilities, how can one forget about such a 'detail' as that they do not know the terrible plague of the capitalist world — namely, unemployment. Unjust is an educator who, while preaching patriotism and proper social attitudes, omits those facts and keeps lamenting the 'lack of prospects' for the young generation of Poles."
He also criticized "educators" who "try to mesmerize youth with the heroic past, scrupulously avoiding criticism of what was wrong in that past." Polish history has been a principal papal theme during the



The pope Wednesday during a visit to Krakow's Jagiellonian University, his alma mater.

article about the pope's meeting with young people in Czestochowa, as well as part of his sermon at St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw on the day he arrived, the sources said.
Deleted from the St. John's homily was the pontiff's statement that "divine providence" had spared Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate of Poland who died in May 1981, from experiencing "the sad events associated with the date of 13 December 1981." That was the date martial law was declared.
Until Tuesday, the Polish press had sought to stress what it called the common goals of the pontiff and the regime, while criticizing the Western press for playing up their political differences.
The Rakowski interview suggests that the authorities have decided that the pope's remarks are too strong to go unanswered by the state news media and that it is time for a change of tactics.
The Polish press has been restrained but relatively accurate in its coverage of the visit.
The central press has avoided using the terms "Holy Father" and "His Holiness," reportedly after an admonition by the Communist Party's propaganda chief that such terms only give "a mystical expression to his person."
Censors also deleted most of an

U.S. House Cuts Funds In Cruise Support Plan

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted to cut sharply into construction funds supporting the Reagan administration's plan to send 10,000 U.S. dependents along with 10,000 military personnel and civilians to Europe for the deployment of cruise missiles.
The administration has been pressing for community facilities funds as part of the effort to convince the Soviet Union that Washington is so serious about the deployments that it is planning to have its troops accompanied by their families.
By voice vote Tuesday, however, the House sliced \$69 million from the administration's requested \$148 million in the military construction appropriations bill for the 1984 fiscal year, removing funds to build cruise missile operational facilities in one country and dependent support facilities in all of them.
Eliminated entirely by the House was \$34 million planned for all categories of construction for the Netherlands. The government in the Hague has yet to agree to take the 48 missiles it had said it would accept at the time of the initial deployment decision in 1979.
The remaining reductions, proposed originally by the House Appropriations Committee, were directed at "elimination of dependent support construction" in England, Italy, West Germany and Belgium, according to the committee report.
"The United States should proceed with its commitments to NATO to meet schedules for the construction of operational bases," the committee report said. But it added that dependent schools, family housing and other community facilities related to the [cruise missile] basing "should be deferred at this time."
Among the items knocked out by the House vote were \$2.6 million officers' mess and \$1.3 million bowling center for Greenham Common, England; a \$3.5-million consolidated club and \$1.1-million radio-TV facility for Corsica, Sicily.

Fatah Bases in Bekaa Encircled by Syrians

Reuters
BEIRUT — Syrian troops ringed bases of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon loyal to Yasser Arafat as Kuwait tried Wednesday to mediate in what Mr. Arafat says is a Syrian-backed mutiny against him.
Syria flatly denied Mr. Arafat's allegations that its tanks intervened Tuesday to help rebels in his el-Fatah commando movement cut supply routes to his men in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Damascus radio said Wednesday that Syria would never get involved in internal Palestinian disputes and was committed to unity within the PLO.
But Arafat commanders in the Bekaa Valley renewed the charges and said that Syrian troops were in positions encircling loyalist bases, often only letting in food but no weapons. Reporters saw new Syrian checkpoints on roads around the Arafat bases.
Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, telephoned Saudi Arabia's King Fahd on Tuesday night to plead for help. On Wednesday, Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, flew to Damascus.
Mr. Arafat, driven from Beirut by Israeli forces last summer, is now increasingly basing himself in Palestinian camps on the edge of Tripoli, a rundown port city where support for him is strong and Moslem factions have fought Syrian troops. Syria controls eastern and northern Lebanon.
Syria's denial of any role in helping the mutineers against Mr. Arafat was echoed by the dissident commander, Abu Musa, who told reporters at Hammama in the Bekaa Valley that Mr. Arafat's men began the fighting Tuesday. A dissident spokesman, Jihad Saleh, also denied Mr. Arafat's allegations that Libya and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a Libya-backed guerrilla movement, fought on the rebels' side.
Both sides said the clashes were limited with few casualties. Mr. Musa said that only two Arafat men died; other sources spoke of about 10 dead.
A spokesman for Mr. Arafat, Ahmed Abdel-Rahman, said that if Arab mediation failed and Syria maintained its pressure, the Arafat loyalists would fight back.

AT WESTMINSTER — Prime Minister Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, Wednesday as the new Parliament opened. Page 5.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Higher energy costs caused U.S. consumer prices to rise 0.5 percent in May. Page 7.
FRIDAY
■ Fresh from writing a catalogue raisonné, Souren Melikian discusses the motivation and work of an art scholar. Weekend.



AT WESTMINSTER — Prime Minister Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, Wednesday as the new Parliament opened. Page 5.

Chile Moves to Censor Press as Strike Nears

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune
SANTIAGO — Chile's military government moved to instigate press censorship Wednesday in an attempt to block a national strike that was scheduled to begin Thursday.
The government continued to act against labor figures, bringing the number of arrests of official opponents to at least 100. The officials face court action under internal security laws that prohibit disturbances of public order or interruption of production.
Among those being held were seven of the top leaders of the Copper Miners' Union, which led a national day of protest June 14 against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet.
To dampen criticism of the regime and calls for the strike Thursday by transport and industrial workers, the government's director of public information met with directors of radio stations and newspapers and urged them to refrain from broadcasting or publishing information that could "disturb national unity."
The National Association of Newspaper Publishers issued a statement rejecting the order, calling it a form of censorship "that goes against the functions of a free press." However, El Mercurio, Chile's largest daily newspaper, did not publish the strike declaration by the National Workers' Command or other statements from political groups supporting the strike, which would be the first in 10 years of military rule.
Independent radio stations, led by Radio Cooperativa, which was closed for five days last month, broadcast in full the criticism of censorship by the publisher's association. However, it limited reports on the strike to news of the arrests of labor leaders.
As the number of labor leaders under arrest rose, the number of strikers in the copper mines, calling for the release of Rodolfo Sequel, the president of the Copper Miners' Union, dwindled to almost a normal level of absenteeism. The state copper company notified hundreds of workers who joined the strike that they had been fired without severance. At least 30 leaders of the 22,000-member union were among those fired.
Even under normal political conditions and elected governments, national strikes have not been successful in Chile. The union movement has been divided among political factions.
Under present conditions, with workers subject to summary dismissal for missing work and with a news blackout in the domestic media, the prospects for an effective strike appear to be weak.
In Chile's labor force of four million, about one million are out of work. About half that number receive some government relief.
Responding to the government's announcement Tuesday that 128 exiled non-Marxist opposition leaders could return home, Gabriel Valdes, head of the Christian Democratic Party — which, like all political parties in Chile, is banned — said that he welcomed the move but that said too few people were included.
Included among those allowed to return were Carlos Briones, interior minister under Salvador Allende, and the widow of Orlando Letelier, Mr. Allende's foreign minister, who was killed by a car bomb in Washington.

Fraud Case Splits South African Church Council

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — At a time when they are under sustained pressure from the government, the South African Council of Churches and its general secretary, Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, have become caught in a sharp conflict of emotions and recriminations over their response to the conviction, on fraud and embezzlement charges, of a leading Christian layman.

John Rees, who was Bishop Tutu's immediate predecessor at the Council of Churches, was convicted last month on 29 counts of having misappropriated nearly \$275,000 of the council's money.

Mr. Rees, 46, a white who was considered the most active Methodist layman in the country,

received a suspended 10-year sentence and a fine equivalent to \$35,000.

Those who refuse to believe that the missing money went for Mr. Rees's personal gain commonly acknowledge that he got a fair trial from a sympathetic judge who leaned over backward to avoid any suggestion that he was joining a government vendetta against the council.

They also agree that Mr. Rees helped to convict himself with evasive and contradictory testimony about his management of money that came from church groups in Europe and the United States for purposes such as the legal defense of blacks involved in political trials and the support of their families.

Yet in white liberal circles here,

where Bishop Tutu was recently lionized, it is not the reputation of John Rees that appears to have suffered from his trial and conviction, but that of his successor. The implication of many conversations is that the Anglican bishop, one of South Africa's most widely recognized black leaders, has shown himself to be deficient in trust and also racially motivated in his handling of the Rees case.

"What would white liberals be saying if Desmond Tutu had embezzled 296,000 rands?" countered an outraged black clergyman on the council's executive committee. The rands is the South African monetary unit. "They would say, 'You see, you can't trust any of them with money.' But when it's one of their own, they immediately start talking about trust."

The cleavage in liberal and church circles shows the brittleness in the relations between those whites and blacks who often join together here to oppose official racial policies. It is the sort of division the authorities might have been suspected of seeking to engineer last year when they set up a judicial commission to investigate the activities of the council.

That commission's report, due later this year, is expected to enable the government to proclaim the council an "affected organization" under a law that would then automatically bar it from receiving money from abroad. This would be a crippling, possibly fatal, blow. Such money accounts for all but 3 percent of a budget that goes for scholarships and self-help programs in rural areas, as well as legal costs in political trials.

Even after the police showed they had a case against Mr. Rees, the Council of Churches refused to bring charges against him. "We were the trusting ones — we never took us into his confidence," Bishop Tutu said of Mr. Rees, who explained the sums in his private accounts at his trial by asserting they were related to a separate fund whose sources and uses were so confidential he could not tell the council about them.

The white liberals charge that

the council cooperated with the prosecution in the Rees case, even though it refused to bring charges; that it denied its former chief executive access to some documents he needed for his defense, even though it made others available; and that Bishop Tutu himself proved to be a hostile witness, remembering in suspicious detail a five-year-old conversation he had earlier been unable to recall.

Those who argue in Mr. Rees's behalf that the money must have gone to worthy causes that could not be divulged because of the danger of police reprisals acknowledge that they base their stance almost entirely on faith.

"I think there is no one in this country, no single individual, who has done more for black people than John Rees," said the Rev. Peter Storey, Mr. Rees's pastor and personal friend who resigned last month as president of the council.

Mr. Rees, who is said to have maintained a modest standard of living at a time when \$500,000 or so appears to have passed through his accounts, declines requests for interviews, saying he does not want to add to the recriminations. Asked why he thought white liberals were now turning against him and the council, he replied, in tones that sounded more hurt than resentful, "Blood is thicker than



Bishop Desmond Tutu

water." Then he asked, "If Rees were black, would the Methodist Church and all the others have gathered around him?"

Bishop Sees Plot
Bishop Tutu charged Tuesday that the government commission had been created for "disgraceful unworthy political motives," Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

"I have no doubt at all," he told delegates to the council's national conference, that the South African government decided "long ago" that the council "must go or at least be so hobbled in its work that it would be rendered quite ineffective as an unrelenting critic of the evils of apartheid."

WORLD BRIEFS

Habib and Draper to Go to Mideast

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George F. Shultz said Wednesday that the U.S. special envoys to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, would return to the area shortly to renew their attempt to promote the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

The move appeared to represent an attempt to reopen a dialogue with Syria, which refused to receive Mr. Habib last month after the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement was reached.

At a news conference, Mr. Shultz said that he hoped any redeployment of Israeli forces would be part of an overall program of full withdrawal. "The sooner the withdrawal process starts, the better," Mr. Shultz said.

He reaffirmed President Ronald Reagan's goals of achieving a total withdrawal of foreign forces, a restoration of Lebanese sovereignty throughout the country and security for Israel along its border with Lebanon. He said Mr. Draper and Mr. Habib probably would leave for the Middle East on Friday.

Libyan Jetliner Hijacked to Rome

ROME (UPI) — Two Lebanese, armed with a pistol and what they said was a bomb, hijacked a Libyan jetliner that was flying from Athens to Tripoli, Libya, on Wednesday, the Italian authorities said. The plane later took off for an undisclosed destination.

The Libyan Arab Airways Boeing 707 landed at Rome's Ciampino military airport after it was seized over Greece. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane, which was carrying 34 persons, if it were not immediately released, the authorities said.

The hijackers, who said they were members of a group called the Black Berets, demanded Wednesday to talk to officials investigating the disappearance of a Lebanese Shiite Moslem leader, officials reported. Imam Moussa Sadr, the religious leader of Lebanon's 900,000 Shites, disappeared while on a 1978 visit to Libya.

Norway Expels a Soviet Colonel

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway ordered the expulsion of a Soviet military attaché Wednesday for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He was identified as Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Zagrebnev, who was described as assistant military, naval and air attaché. Colonel Zagrebnev was one of four Soviet military attachés in Norway.

Although the Foreign Ministry made no specific accusations, Norwegian sources said he had been spying in the military field. On Tuesday, Japan expelled a Soviet diplomat accused of spying on industrial technology.

Youths Demonstrate in Prague

VIENNA (Reuters) — Czechoslovak police broke up a demonstration by about 300 youths in Prague and led away at least 11 persons, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

They said the demonstration Tuesday night was the biggest unofficial rally in Prague since the early 1970s, in the aftermath of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. The diplomats, quoting witnesses, said that the youths broke away from an official peace rally, attended by about 100,000 people.

Chanting "We want peace! We want freedom!" they moved toward Wenceslas Square, a traditional rallying point against Soviet troops in August 1968. There was little resistance when the police moved in, the diplomats reported.

Micronesia Backing Ties to U.S.

KOLONIA, Micronesia (UPI) — With about half the ballots counted, voters in the Federated States of Micronesia appeared Wednesday to have overwhelmingly approved an agreement to end U.S. administration, but to continue ties in the area of defense.

Unofficial counts in three of the four states showed 63.8 percent voting for a compact of free association that would end 35 years of U.S. administration under a United Nations trusteeship.

The 15-year compact would give Micronesia control over its internal and foreign affairs. The United States would take responsibility for defense of the strategic Pacific island group.

35 Hungarian Coal Miners Killed

BUDAPEST (AP) — A pre-dawn explosion Wednesday at a coal mine in northwestern Hungary killed 35 miners and injured 19, two critically, according to radio reports.

More than 200 workers were underground when the blast occurred at a mine near the town of Oroshaza, about 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of Budapest.

Attack on Chad Near, U.S. Warns

WASHINGTON (AP) — Libyan-supported dissidents, backed by Libya's air force, are poised to attack a city in northern Chad, the U.S. State Department said Wednesday.

A spokesman for the department said several columns of dissidents from Chad, armed and trained by Libya, are approaching the city of Faya Largeau "with the active logistic support of the Libyan Army." The spokesman added that the Libyan Air Force had been preparing for a week to support the columns.

The spokesman said the State Department supported a warning Tuesday by President Francois Mitterrand of France against foreign encroachment in Chad, and he suggested that poor weather may have prevented air strikes so far. He said the columns were believed to include "non-Chadian Africans recruited by the Libyans."

Iranian Sentenced in Arms Fraud

LONDON (Reuters) — An Iranian businessman who almost succeeded in a \$34-million (\$52-million) arms swindle against the government of Iran has been imprisoned for 20 years by a British court.

Judge Leslie Boreham described Benham Nodjomi on Tuesday as the mastermind of a huge attempt at fraud. Mr. Nodjomi, 37, a former adviser to the Iranian royal family, was imprisoned last month. But the judge ordered that his sentence be kept secret during the trial of three accomplices, which ended Tuesday. They were sentenced to five to seven years imprisonment.

The prosecution said Mr. Nodjomi planned to sell 34 crates of useless machinery to Iran. He posed as an Iranian colonel, forged signatures and used a stolen Iranian Embassy seal on documents to allow the deal to go ahead, the prosecutors added.

EC Sells Surplus Butter to Russia

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community has sold 30,000 metric tons (33,000 short tons) of heavily subsidized butter to the Soviet Union, the first sale for more than two years, officials said Thursday. An embargo on dairy exports, imposed after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, was ended earlier this year.

But the deal, which will cost the 10-nation trading bloc more than \$4 million in subsidies, will hardly dent its stocks of surplus butter, now nearing 500,000 metric tons. The officials said it was cheaper to pay subsidies on sales abroad than to get rid of surplus output at home.

The subsidies on the community's exports — about \$1,350 per metric ton — are used to bridge the gap between the prices that farmers in the community are paid for their produce and the much lower levels on world markets.

Trade Talks Seen at Crucial Point

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States and the European Community opened a final round of talks Wednesday in an attempt to resolve long-standing disputes in farm trade policy. Officials from both sides said the session would be crucial in avoiding a trade war and damage to overall relations.

The United States has asserted that huge European export subsidies were causing an unfair loss of sales of a wide range of American commodities on foreign markets. Administration officials said the United States wanted the EC to agree to limit subsidies and to strengthen the agricultural subsidies code under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. European Community sources said they wanted the United States to end its program offering below-market interest rates on farm exports and to refrain from other subsidized sales.

For the Record

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet and U.S. negotiators Wednesday concluded three days of talks on a new long-term agreement covering grain sales, a U.S. spokesman said. He described the talks, which went on a day longer than planned, as constructive and said another meeting would be scheduled.

NAPLES (Reuters) — The police arrested 23 more persons suspected of involvement with the Neapolitan Camorra on Tuesday night, bringing the total to more than 500 in the largest anti-crime operation in recent years.

South Africa Will Not Challenge Ruling

United Press International

CAPE TOWN — The South African government said Wednesday it would not interfere with a legal ruling giving up to 250,000 black contract workers the right to settle permanently in cities.

Pieter G. Koorhof, the minister of cooperation and development, said the government would honor

last month's ruling by the country's highest court but would introduce legislation to make sure workers wanting to bring their families with them had accommodations.

"The government has a responsibility," Mr. Koorhof said, "to guard against unrealistic expectations being created for contract workers, their wives and children

in regard to living in the prescribed areas. Squatting will not be tolerated because of the inherent sociological and health dangers."

The appeals court ruled that Mkheliso Richota, a construction worker, qualified for permanent residence in a city because he had worked for the same employer for 10 years.

ILO Abstentions Block Anti-Israeli Resolution

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization rejected Wednesday an Arab-sponsored resolution condemning Israel's policy of "settlements, expansion and racism."

The rejection was viewed by Western delegates as a setback to the use of the ILO and other specialized agencies of the United Nations for extraneous political purposes.

While the resolution received 225 votes in favor to only 4 against in a secret ballot on the closing day of the ILO's annual assembly of 150 nations, it failed to gain the re-

quired quorum of 244 because of 186 abstentions.

Abstentions do not count toward a quorum. For this reason, the resorting to abstentions is a recognized tactic.

It was used unsuccessfully Tuesday by the Soviet bloc and its supporters in an attempt to prevent the adoption of a report criticizing Czechoslovakia for discrimination against its political dissidents over employment in contravention of its ILO commitments. The report was approved, 263-4, with 164 abstentions.

James B. Bolger, New Zealand's labor minister, did not refer directly to the vote on the anti-Israeli resolution in his closing address as president of the session. However, he criticized the "approach which seeks to use this organization to achieve political victories rather than practical solutions."

The United States left the ILO for two years to protest what it saw as a "politicization" of the organization, but returned in 1980.

Washington also objected to what it believed was a failure of the ILO to hold the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to the same accounting as other member states for violations of the ILO conventions on human rights, including union rights.

The vote on the report that underscored the criticism of Czechoslovakia was the reverse of a vote by which the Soviet bloc and its supporters prevented the adoption last year of a similar report critical of Poland's treatment of trade unionists.

Since then the ILO has decided to undertake a formal inquiry, the severest action open to the organization, into the charges that Poland is violating its ILO pledges to guarantee union freedom and the right to collective bargaining.

Plans for Military, Dependents At U.S. Cruise Bases in Europe

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The following are estimates of United States personnel proposed for ground-launched cruise missile bases in Europe.

England — Greenham Common: When all 96 missiles are operational, the U.S. Air Force plans call for 1,700 military personnel. Accompanying dependents are estimated at about 1,700 also. Moleworth: Plans also call for deploying 64 missiles after 1985. Personnel numbers for this base are not available, but they are expected to be about 1,400 military personnel and a similar number of dependents.

Sicily — The Italian deployment calls for 112 missiles with an air force complement of 2,075 military personnel by 1988. Again, the civilian dependents are put at roughly the same number.

West Germany — Plans call for deploying 96 cruise missiles in West Germany after 1986. Air force figures show 1,224 military personnel attached to this deployment, along with 103 civilians and an estimated 1,350 dependents. West Germany is to receive 108 Pershing-2 missiles late this year, but these missiles will replace earlier Pershings and will not require a major increase in personnel.

The Netherlands — Plans call for 48 cruise missiles and figures supplied to Congress show that 1,242 military personnel are programmed along with 163 civilians and 1,400 dependents.

Belgium — Plans call for deployment of 48 missiles. No direct figures are available but they should be similar to those programmed for The Netherlands.

Soviet Plans Meeting On Arms Deployment

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is planning a Communist summit conference here next week that may endorse a Soviet threat to deploy new nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe if NATO's deployment of new U.S. missiles goes ahead.

East European sources revealed Wednesday that Moscow was planning the meeting June 28 of Communist Party leaders of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact, and that it was expected to concentrate on the pact's response to the planned stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Western diplomats said they believed the Kremlin's most likely goal would be to gain its allies' endorsement of a Soviet threat to site new missiles in Eastern Europe if NATO deploys its missiles.

The meeting was planned on short notice as a reply to the seven-nation summit of non-Communist industrial democracies in Williamsburg, Virginia, last month.

The East European sources said the agenda for the meeting had not been completed and said it was still possible the project might fail through if Romania, one of Moscow's most independent allies, objected.

The Warsaw Pact had a formal summit conference of its Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January. The meeting planned for this month would be smaller and involve only Communist Party first secretaries.

The Soviet threat to counter the NATO missiles, made in a government statement May 28, said the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles would bring the need for "other measures, in arrangements with other Warsaw Pact member countries, to deploy additional means" as a response.

Full backing for this stand from the other Warsaw Pact countries would increase the pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who will arrive here for talks with the Kremlin leadership July 4.

Mr. Kohl is expected to tell his hosts that West Germany will accept new U.S. missiles on its territory, as decided by NATO in 1979, if there is no agreement in the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range systems.

Diplomats speculated that Moscow was preparing to tell Mr. Kohl in return that the Warsaw Pact was ready to go ahead with another deployment of nuclear missiles, probably in East Germany.

January's Warsaw Pact summit communiqué did not spell out what moves the alliance would take in reply to a new NATO missile deployment.

Western military experts say the Soviet threat to put new weapons systems in Eastern Europe has more political than military importance because Moscow has had such nuclear-capable systems as the SS-21 rocket there for years.

Kohl Promises Bundestag Will Debate Missiles

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised Wednesday a parliamentary debate before new U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed in West Germany.

The opposition Social Democrats have pressed for a debate on deployment of Pershing-2 missiles, scheduled to begin in West Germany at the end of this year, arguing that the Atlantic alliance's 1979 agreement to station the missiles if no accord is reached in Geneva does not override parliament's right to make the final decision.

The government spokesman, Peter Bönisch, said that Mr. Kohl also told a cabinet meeting Wednesday that West Germany would not allow the stationing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles before the end of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

The Geneva talks on missile cuts are due to end Nov. 15, but the Social Democrats have said that they believe the NATO missile deployment could begin earlier.

13 Police Hurt in U.K.

The Associated Press

BRISTOL, England — A police officer was hospitalized and 12 others were slightly injured Tuesday after clashing with black youths in Bristol, a police spokesman said. Six police vehicles were damaged.

Western military experts say the Soviet threat to put new weapons systems in Eastern Europe has more political than military importance because Moscow has had such nuclear-capable systems as the SS-21 rocket there for years.

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2 U.S. Journalists Die As Grenade Hits Car; Nicaraguans Blamed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Two American journalists were killed when a rocket-propelled grenade fired by Nicaraguan troops across the Honduran border demolished their car, the U.S. Embassy said Wednesday. Nicaragua denied the soldiers were involved.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Robert Callahan, said Dial Torgerson, 55, of the Los Angeles Times and Richard Cross, 33, a freelance photographer, died Tuesday in the grenade attack.

Colonel César Elvir Sierra, the spokesman for the Honduran Army, said the journalists' Honduran driver was seriously injured. The men had left Los Trojes, Honduras, and were attacked as they approached Cifuentes, less than 10 miles (32 kilometers) from the Nicaraguan border and 48 miles east of Tegucigalpa.

"Their vehicle could not have been mistaken for a military vehicle," Colonel Elvir Sierra said, noting that the car was white. He said Nicaraguan troops launched the grenade across the border.

Colonel Elvir Sierra said that gunfire came from the Nicaraguan side of the border, and that the Honduran Army retrieved the bodies from the car.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry

said originally that William McWhirter, the Caribbean bureau chief of Time magazine, had been killed in the attack. But Mr. McWhirter, interviewed in Miami, said, "I've never felt more alive."

Nicaragua, responding to a protest from Foreign Minister Edgaro Paz Barrios of Honduras, denied its troops were responsible for the attack.

"At no moment were attacks from Nicaraguan territory made toward Honduran soil," a Foreign Ministry communiqué said, "not in the zones described by Foreign Minister Paz Barrios, nor in any part of the border area with Honduras."

"Nicaragua laments the tragic deaths of the U.S. journalists who fell victim to the criminal violence of the U.S. government has unleashed in the Central American region, particularly along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border."

Mr. Torgerson, a Los Angeles Times foreign correspondent for nine years and the paper's Mexico City bureau chief since 1981, graduated from the University of Southern California in 1951. He was an Army officer for two years during the Korean war, then joined the Associated Press bureau in Los Angeles. In 1967, he became a metropolitan staff reporter at the



Dial Torgerson

Times, and in 1974, bureau chief in Nairobi. He moved to Jerusalem in 1976, before going to Mexico.

Mr. Torgerson is survived by two children, Christopher and Jordan Anne, by his first marriage, and his second wife, Lynda Schuster, a Wall Street Journal reporter based in Mexico City.

Mr. Cross, 33, who was not married, was working with Mr. Torgerson on assignment for the Times. He was a journalism graduate of Northwestern University and had worked for Newsweek magazine in Nicaragua during the Sandinista revolution and as a free-lance photographer in El Salvador.

Journalists often travel to Los Trojes because rebels in Honduras are fighting to overrun a Nicaraguan post across the border.

Bush's Trip to Europe Starts Today in Britain

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush is scheduled to arrive in London on Thursday night for the start of a two-week trip in Europe to discuss U.S. policy in Central America and U.S.-Soviet negotiations on European missile reductions.

There is no special urgency for this trip, Mr. Bush said this week, but "it is important to the United States that we not take our friends for granted."

In January, Mr. Bush was sent by President Ronald Reagan to enlist support for U.S. arms control policy and to counter a widening anti-nuclear movement.

But now, Mr. Bush said, "I think the alliance is pretty well together on deployment" of new American nuclear missiles in Europe beginning late this year, "preferring not to, of course, but being firm in that position."

The trip, which will end July 7, will take him to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Ireland and Iceland, which he did not visit in January. He will also make return visits to West Germany and Britain.

He said he hoped to persuade these nations of President Ronald Reagan's commitment to arms reduction.

"I will be well prepared to discuss that because I know how strongly he feels and a lot of people don't," he said.

Mr. Bush acknowledged he faced a difficult task in Denmark, whose parliament is on record against deployment of the missiles. He called the Danish position "a crack in an otherwise solid front," but said it would not stop deployment.

He withheld judgment on a proposal by Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia.

Mr. Bush will also seek support for U.S. efforts to resist leftist guerrillas in Central America, a policy he considers greatly misunderstood in Europe.

Three of every four American dollars going to Central America are in the form of economic aid, he said, adding that the United States is not seeking a military solution.

"It is a policy that deserves widespread support and needs to be articulated," he added. "I feel what we're doing is right, and quite clearly some of our good friends don't agree."



George Bush

U.S. Lawmakers Seek Pet Military Projects

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Ronald Reagan abandoned the "demonstration" basing mode for the MX missile, the House Armed Services Committee was able to cut almost \$400 million from the military construction budget.

Almost as quickly, the committee put \$400 million back in — this time for hometown projects sought by members of Congress, not the Department of Defense.

The projects, which the Pentagon opposes, range from relocating a gate to ease traffic in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, to the rebuilding of a municipal fire station in Grand Prairie, Texas.

"Some have greater merit than others, but it's very difficult to judge," said Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, chairman of the subcommittee on military installations and facilities.

"In the absence of hard, objective criteria, it would seem you have to trust the credibility and the integrity and the judgment of the members."

By voice vote, the House of Representatives approved \$8 billion Tuesday in authorization and a little more than \$7 billion in appropriations for military construction. While the total represents a small portion of the administration's requested \$280 billion for military spending in fiscal 1984, it offers a choice target for members of Congress looking to bring home federal dollars.

That, in turn, can make life difficult for American troops living in substandard housing overseas, officials said, where no U.S. voters or contractors push for spending.

Not counting the change in MX funds, the House this year authorized \$186.7 million more than the administration requested for domestic outlays and \$288.5 million less than it wanted for overseas spending.

Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, who is the House Democratic whip, explained the importance of military spending when he successfully appealed in committee for an additional \$22 million for Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane. "The projects will not only benefit Fairchild, but could also breathe life into the Spokane area's ailing construction industry," he said.

On the Middle East, 43 percent of the respondents said they favored creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, accompanied by recognition of Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organization. Thirty-five percent were in favor of independence in association with Jordan. Seventeen percent favored annexation of the West Bank and Gaza by Israel — which currently occupies the areas — with limited self-government for the Palestinians living there.

Senate Gives Up U.S. Claim to 25 Pacific Islands

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate ratified four treaties that give up all U.S. claims to 25 South Pacific islands.

One treaty, arising from overlapping claims involving fishing zones north of Samoa, leaves three islands in the sovereignty of the New Zealand territory of Tokelau, and confirms U.S. sovereignty over Swains Island. A second treaty sets a marine boundary between American Samoa and the Cook Islands to the southeast.

A third treaty gives four islands to Tuvalu, a island group north of Fiji formerly known as the Ellice Islands. A fourth treaty gives 14 islands to the republic of Kiribati, north of Tuvalu, formerly the Gilbert Islands.

Among objections raised in the long debate over the treaties — three were submitted in 1980 — was the argument that the land might be used for military bases. However, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said the islands were not needed for that purpose.

U.S. Survey Supports Nuclear Arms Freeze

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Foreign Policy Association, in an informal nationwide survey, has found overwhelming support for an immediate mutual Soviet-American freeze on nuclear weapons, opposition to U.S. military aid to Latin American countries threatened by insurgencies and support for self-government for the Palestinians on the West Bank.

Each year in January and February the association — a nonprofit, nonpartisan educational organization — sells a booklet for use by the discussion groups that gives analyses of eight foreign affairs issues. The booklet includes ballots by which participants can express their opinions.

From February to May the association received an average of about 8,000 ballots on each of the eight issues.

In the question on the arms race, 74 percent of the respondents said that they favored an immediate mutual freeze on nuclear weapons,

followed by a negotiated reduction in weapons.

Eighty-two percent of the respondents urged negotiations on arms control with the Soviet Union.

On Latin America, 46 percent of the respondents said that the United States should not provide military aid to governments, such as those in El Salvador and Guatemala, that are struggling against guerrilla forces, while 30 percent said such aid should be provided only if other Latin American countries also decided to do so.

On the Middle East, 43 percent of the respondents said they favored creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, accompanied by recognition of Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Thirty-five percent were in favor of independence in association with Jordan. Seventeen percent favored annexation of the West Bank and Gaza by Israel — which currently occupies the areas — with limited self-government for the Palestinians living there.

Cooperation Has Not Yet Paid Off For Spain, González Says in U.S.

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain has indicated that his government is in no hurry to hold a promised referendum on Spain's withdrawal

from NATO, but he warned that "Spanish public opinion finds it incomprehensible" that military cooperation with the West has not paid off in increased economic cooperation.

Despite Spain's commitment to

Western defense, which Mr. González said was demonstrated by the recent five-year renewal of the agreement authorizing U.S. air and naval bases in his country, its long-standing request for membership in the European Community was again left pending at last week's EC summit, and U.S. markets "remain impenetrable and restrictive" for many Spanish products.

"It's the kind of thing that makes propaganda easy for the Communist Party," which attracts 4 percent to 7 percent of the Spanish electorate, Mr. González said Tuesday in a meeting with Washington Post editors and reporters.

"We haven't felt very much solidarity from the West."

During last year's electoral campaign, Mr. González's Spanish Socialist Workers' Party opposed NATO membership, sponsored by the previous centrist administration, and promised a nationwide vote on whether to withdraw. Opinion polls have shown the majority of Spaniards would prefer to return to Spain's traditional neutrality.

Since their October victory, however, the Socialists have declined to call a referendum because of what Foreign Minister Fernando Morán López has called "existing East-West tensions" and a desire to build more friendly relations with the rest of Western Europe and the United States. But Mr. González has been under growing pressure from the left wing of his own party and the Spanish Communists, who last week led a demonstration in Madrid of about 100,000 people demanding withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"We haven't delayed" the referendum "because no date was set for it," Mr. González said Tuesday. "The pledge was that it would be sometime during the administration, and we've only been here six months."

"Who's in a hurry? Fundamentally, the Communist Party, for obvious reasons. And, paradoxically, the right, because they want to catch the government contradicting public opinion."

But Mr. González went on to add "a couple of nuances" to the question of the referendum. "First, the government and I accept that Spain has a responsibility to be part of Western security," he said, and "we have shown it" by the bases agreement.

"Second," he said, "Spain wants to integrate itself into the Western European structure" and improve its trade balance with the United States, which is "worse today than it was in 1975, when Franco was alive. Said in another way, just the soy and corn that we buy from the United States equals all of our exports to the United States."

Changing this imbalance, Mr. González said, "is important for the stability of our program."

Poll Finds Anderson May Hurt Democrats

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John B. Anderson, who announced two weeks ago that he planned to run as a third-party candidate for U.S. president in 1984, could keep the Democrats from regaining the White House, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News public opinion poll.

Mr. Anderson's present support from one of every eight voters is enough, the poll shows, to hurt seriously either of the two leading Democrats, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, the former vice president, and Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

Support for Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn has increased in recent weeks, and both lead President Ronald Reagan in two-way races. But the lead of each disappears in a three-way race, with Mr. Anderson siphoning almost all his support from the Democratic candidate

and virtually none from Mr. Reagan.

As in other recent polls, Mr. Glenn, bolstered by support from independent voters, does somewhat better than Mr. Mondale when pitted against Mr. Reagan. But the former vice president shows considerably more strength among Democrats.

Mr. Mondale leads by a substantial margin over Mr. Glenn as the first choice for the party's nomination, and 70 percent of all Democrats list Mr. Mondale as at least their second choice. By comparison, 49 percent of Democrats list Mr. Glenn as their first or second choice.

Overall, the poll, conducted last Wednesday through Sunday, shows Mr. Mondale now leading Mr. Reagan by 49 percent to 44 percent among registered voters, a turnaround since mid-May, when a Post-ABC News poll showed Mr. Mondale trailing by 47 percent to 42 percent.

But with Mr. Anderson included as a third candidate, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan are tied at 39 percent, with Mr. Anderson drawing 13 percent.

Mr. Glenn holds a wide lead over Mr. Reagan in a two-way race — 52 percent to 40 percent among registered voters — after being even at 44 percent in May. But with Mr. Anderson included, it again becomes a virtual dead heat: 40 percent for Mr. Glenn, 39 percent for Mr. Reagan and 13 percent for Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson received 6.7 percent of the national vote for president as an independent candidate in 1980. Despite his background as a longtime Republican congressman from Illinois, most of his support then came from Democrats and independents. But had Jimmy Carter taken all of Mr. Anderson's votes, he still would not have defeated Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Anderson said when he announced his candidacy that he did not think he could win the 1984 election but that he wanted to try to "break the gridlock" of the two established parties, he said, were "captives of special interests."

The Post-ABC News poll also attempted to test the political strength of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the black activist leader who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination. As the Democratic candidate against Mr. Reagan, Mr. Jackson trails 55 percent to 29 percent among registered voters, according to the poll.

Mr. Jackson is a distant third behind Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn as the preferred nominee among Democratic voters. The poll shows 42 percent for Mr. Mondale, 26 percent for Mr. Glenn and 8 percent for Mr. Jackson.

Reagan Plan On Missiles Is Criticized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The newly revised U.S. arms control proposal offers little chance of an agreement with the Soviet Union to curb the missile race, two former U.S. arms control directors testified on Wednesday.

"The theory seems to be that we can make the Soviet Union cry 'uncle' at the bargaining table by, for example, deploying 100 MXs and threatening to build still more," Paul C. Warnke, who was arms control chief during the administration of former President Jimmy Carter, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"But this is not bargaining," Mr. Warnke said. "It is, instead, the arms race theory of arms control and it won't work."

Gerard C. Smith, who was the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Nixon administration, said: "The proposal seems to add up to an offer that the Soviets can easily refuse."

He added: "Have we not learned by past experience that one-sided proposals cannot work and will only kill time?"

Eugene V. Rostow, who was fired as director of the arms control agency by President Ronald Reagan in January, took a more optimistic view.

He said, "I welcome and mainly support the main lines" of the report of a presidential commission that recommended the changes.

Mr. Rostow said the commission had "had no practical alternative" to relying on the MX missile until a smaller, more mobile ground-based weapon could be perfected.

Changes in the Reagan administration's policy on arms control, moving away from the "zero option" that had drawn objections from the Soviet Union, were adopted by the administration, after some lawmakers said they would not support development of the MX missile unless new initiatives were taken.

Mr. Smith, however, said he believed that the changes were illusory.

"The administration got what it wanted on MX," Mr. Smith said.

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Shultz Will Visit Asia To Get Views on Issues

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz is to leave Thursday for a tour of Asia, where the problems of Cambodia and Afghanistan are expected to dominate his talks.

Officials made clear Wednesday, however, that Mr. Shultz would not be carrying any proposed solutions on his second visit to Asia since joining President Ronald Reagan's cabinet last summer.

Instead, he plans to listen to the views of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, on the Cambodia problem when he meets with them in Manila and Bangkok, the officials said. The ASEAN nations are the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand.

Mr. Shultz, who visited China last winter, is to go on to India and Pakistan. While in Pakistan, he plans to visit Peshawar, the site of camps housing about three million Afghan refugees.

The United States is backing efforts to find a solution to the Afghan problem through indirect talks in Geneva between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

On Cambodia, U.S. officials see little hope that Vietnam will soon withdraw its estimated 160,000 troops from the country, although they believe the Vietnamese, under international pressure to negotiate, are seeking to present an image of flexibility.

Vietnam agreed June 9 to consider Thailand's proposal that it pull its troops back to 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the Thai border.

In Bangkok, Mr. Shultz is to have two days of talks with the ASEAN ministers, as well as the foreign ministers of Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, chairman of the European Community's foreign ministers. The problem of settling Cambodia

dian refugees in camps in Thailand is to be among the subjects discussed with Thai officials. The United States has promised to try to speed up the processing of refugees seeking entry.

Mr. Shultz's visit to India and Pakistan represents the fulfillment of plans for a visit that the former secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., was to have undertaken in December 1981. Those plans were set aside after the imposition of martial law in Poland.

McCarthy Says He May Run for President Again

United Press International

MINNEAPOLIS — Eugene J. McCarthy, a three-time presidential candidate, says he is considering a campaign for the White House in 1984.

Mr. McCarthy, 67, said Tuesday he had discussed the idea with supporters in the primary states of New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Oregon, adding that he will not make a decision until fall.

The former Democratic senator from Minnesota, who first ran for president as an anti-war candidate in 1968, said he felt Americans would support a candidate who they believed could stop the arms race and end the threat of nuclear war.

He said the victory of Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, a nuclear freeze supporter, in the recent Wisconsin Democratic straw poll probably showed the arms race could motivate voters. "I think we've reached the point where the public is quite willing to respond to someone who can give them at least some confidence that you can stop it and even back it up and change relationships with the Russians," he said.

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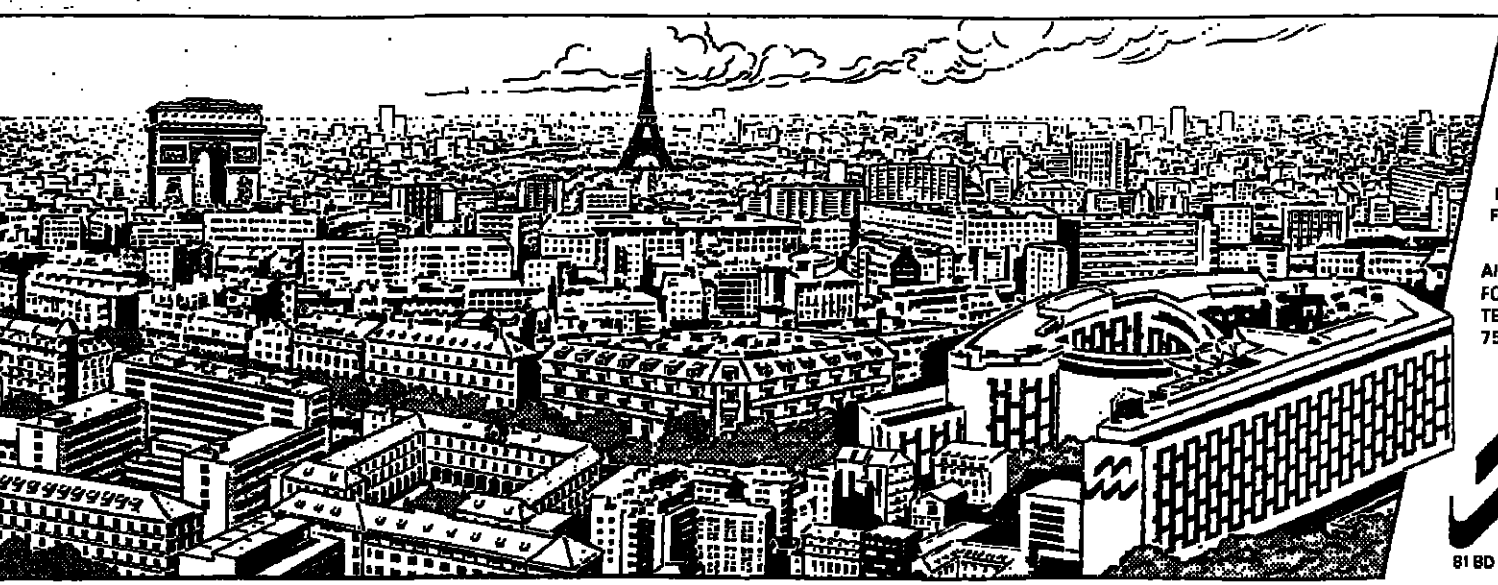
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Spirit Not Too Sure

Dissent, President Reagan seems to think, should speak in a pale and patriotic voice. He told a group of students outside the White House last week, "You have a responsibility and right to speak out about your concerns. We have that right because we're Americans. But let us always remember, with that privilege goes a responsibility to be right."

A responsibility to be right? In five words Mr. Reagan expounds a philosophy of government considerably more authoritarian than democratic — as if there were a right answer, as if patriotic students could find it if only they paid attention. Teachers know the beginning of wisdom comes when students realize

that in a healthy society citizens can find any number of roads to Jerusalem.

The idea of dissent is not founded on a duty to be right but on the freedom to be wrong. It is by hearing and judging answers, not pre-judging rightness, that a society gropes toward progress. A responsibility to be right? The words grate against those of another public figure who spoke on the same theme during World War II's dark days. Compare Mr. Reagan's approach with that of Judge Learned Hand, expressed in a 1944 speech in Central Park: "The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Volcker, Continued

The Right Choice ...

President Reagan made the right choice in deciding to keep Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Volcker is a proven defender of the dollar and a skillful leader in a time of tension in international banking. His Fed has waged a successful battle against double-digit inflation. While the president and Congress were reducing taxes but not spending, the Fed chairman used the only defense: tight money leading to high interest rates that deepened and prolonged the recession. He bears no blame for the pain of that recession.

With inflation under control, at least for the moment, Mr. Volcker can be counted on to keep a cautious hand on money restraints, supporting recovery while averting a new round of inflation. If Congress approves his new term, as it should, the American public, financial markets and debtors nations will be well served. Some too-loyal counselors urged President Reagan to supplant President Carter's appointee with "his own man," implying that the White House could thus avoid blame for the 1980-1981 recession. But Mr. Reagan and the country have a greater stake in Mr. Volcker's proven independence. There is no better candidate at hand.

In endorsing Mr. Volcker's chairmanship, however, Congress ought to reflect on the anomalous institution he heads and the extraordinary power he wields. This unelected official's influence on the economy through monetary policy rivals anything the president and Congress may do when they decide how much to spend and tax. The Fed chairman

does not report to the president and at least theoretically cannot be dismissed by him.

Is this patently undemocratic arrangement appropriate in a democracy?

It is certainly desirable at this point. For the president and Congress to try to curb the Fed's independence would be widely interpreted as an effort to remove a vital restraint against inflationary fiscal policies. Yet every president has at times resented that restraint, and every Congress has rumbled threats at the Fed. At this moment, House and Senate conferees are working on a "sense of Congress" declaration that calls for better coordination of fiscal and monetary policy and demands more information about the Fed's policies.

The present system is not perfect. The Fed was created to monitor and regulate America's banks. Much of its power evolved as money controls came to be understood to have far-reaching consequences. Better "coordination" of its policies with fiscal policies is certainly desirable. But that assumes, wrongly, that the White House and Congress are capable of better coordinating their own economic actions.

An independent Federal Reserve is a stabilizing influence. It should be to preserve that influence that some account is taken of the periodic frustrations of elected officials. The Humphrey-Hawkins Act of 1978 required a semi-annual public report to Congress by the chairman and did not inhibit his operations. Other carefully drawn reporting requirements may help, provided they stop short of telling the Fed just what to do.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

... for a Difficult Term

Paul Volcker's second term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is likely to be even more difficult than his first. While President Reagan is entitled to applause for good sense in offering the appointment, Mr. Volcker demonstrates real courage in accepting it.

Had he left now he would have been remembered as the central banker who brought inflation under control when a succession of presidents and Congresses had failed. The consumer price index was rising at a rate of 13 percent a year when he took office in the summer of 1979; so far this year it has been just over 3 percent. When Mexico's currency almost collapsed under the weight of its foreign debt last year, a rapid and effective international response organized chiefly by Mr. Volcker prevented disaster. All that made a very adequate record on which to retire.

And the next four years? It is easier to bring inflation down at the price of a severe recession than to keep it down while promoting a recovery. As for the foreign debt, since last summer governments and banks have done a good deal of work to prevent, in the short term, the disaster of cumulative defaults, but for the longer haul nothing has improved. There are signs that the financial strains on some of the borrowers are increasing.

Everybody's favorite way out is steady eco-

nomic growth and declining interest rates, but that will not happen as long as U.S. budget deficits continue on the present scale. The Fed cannot prevent those deficits. It can only try to cope with the consequences of their effects on the world's financial markets.

Mr. Volcker was the candidate of, among others, many leading figures in those financial markets. Mr. Reagan may now feel that he has done enough for the financial crowd and, since all the economists tell him that a recovery is now assured, perhaps he will be tempted to turn to the more congenial pastime of a prolonged quarrel with Congress over the budget. The effect of a long quarrel would be to perpetuate those deficits and, as long as they run to 6 percent of American GNP, the Federal Reserve's days and nights are going to be devoted chiefly to damage control.

The Federal Reserve is in good hands. But America cannot run a balanced and productive economic policy through its central bank alone. Mr. Volcker and his colleagues can prevent certain kinds of misfortune — for example, sustained inflation. But they can do it only at a cost. That cost depends on the skill with which economic policy — keep your eye on those deficits — is being managed by Congress and, most especially, by the president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Reagan Sticks With Volcker

There is no basic disagreement between the president of the United States and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board on the goal to be achieved: a recovery without inflation. Mr. Reagan demonstrated both good sense and prudence in recognizing that.

—Le Monde (Paris).

"The president is taking a risk here," said a White House official, commenting on the reappointment of Paul Volcker to the helm of the world's most powerful monetary authority. "This is the guy who a lot of people think wrecked Jimmy Carter." This is also the guy

who a lot of people think must bear considerable responsibility for the depth and duration of the world recession. [His] re-selection as chairman of the Federal Reserve only begins to look like a small mercy by comparison with a roll call of some of the other candidates.

It was only after Mexico nearly hit the floor last year that some of the wiser heads in Washington seemed to wake up to the international effects of their sadistic combination of tight monetary and lax budgetary policy. It was ironically Mr. Volcker's handling of the crisis which apparently led to his reappointment. The practice of allowing the culprits to attempt a cure seems to be going trans-Atlantic.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Shah to Get Ultimatum

TEHERAN — At the sitting of the National Assembly several members severely attacked the Cabinet, declaring that it was not able to act in a straightforward manner for fear of the Shah and that it produces useless delay by declaring itself not competent to deal with matters in which the Shah is directly concerned. It is intended to send an ultimatum to the Shah calling upon him to disband the army concentrated at Baghshah without the sanction of the Minister of War, and allowing him twenty-four hours in which to do so.

1933: Germany Bans Socialists

BERLIN — The Socialist Party, which until the coming of Hitler was the strongest political organization in Germany, has been banned throughout the Reich by a government decree. The ban is as thorough as that which was launched at the Communist Party as soon as the National Socialists attained power. Socialist deputies forfeit their seats, and their pay is stopped immediately. No Socialist periodicals can be published. Property and funds belonging to the party will be confiscated.

Saving Space Makes Sense

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A passage in the generally tough speech by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last week contains what may be a crucial new arms control offer by the Kremlin. He said the Soviet Union was willing not only to ban weapons in space but to agree on banning the use of force in or from space.

The initial response from the White House, which affirmed American interest in discussing the implications of space-based defense against nuclear ballistic missiles, seems to have missed this vital distinction.

A ban on the use of force in or from space would head off the imminent leap in the arms race to deployment of anti-satellite weapons. It is a minute to midnight in this contest — not, as with laser weapons, a generation away.

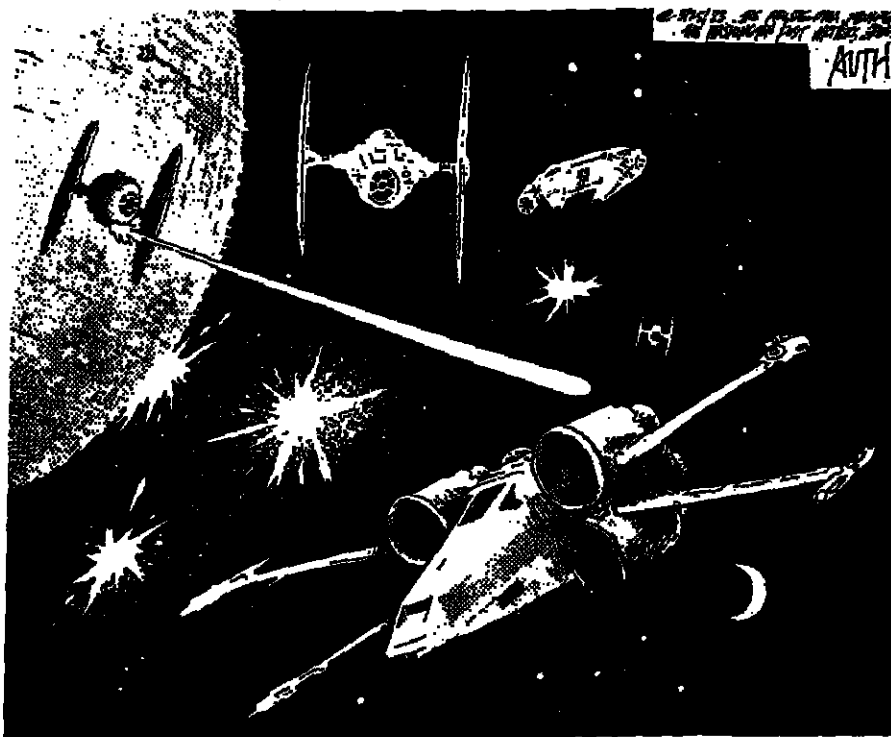
The Russians have already tested a satellite killer. The United States plans a test this fall. A panel of U.S. scientists with extensive experience in defense judged the Soviet weapon "a cumbersome and inflexible system in comparison to the mobile, F-15-based U.S. system."

The panel, sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists, proposed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 18 a draft treaty to block both sides from this dangerous plunge into the first phase of star wars. Their draft deserves urgent attention.

Moscow has already proposed a treaty at the United Nations, but it is inadequate from the American point of view since it prohibits only "weapons in orbit." A series of U.S.-Soviet talks was launched during the Carter administration, but they broke down after the invasion of Afghanistan, just as the negotiations were getting to the core issues. Since then both sides have pushed ahead with development.

As Thomas Karas points out in a lucid, informative book, "The New High Ground," space has been militarized for 25 years. So far, however, it contains only electronic eyes and ears for ground-based weapons. Anti-satellite systems are certain to be the first arms in space if they are not forestalled by mutual agreement.

An argument has gone on in the Pentagon, Congress and among scientists for years about whether anti-satellite systems would be good or bad for the United States. Those who favor them talk of the need to "shape the military competition" with the Russians. They argue that nuclear weapons inhibit the use of American force on



Earth, causing a "creeping paralysis of will ... to defend ourselves or our interests." They consider space safer for war.

The quote is from a 1981 study by Lieutenant Colonel Barry Watts and Major Lance Lord, now officers of the Air Force Space Command. It is reported in the Karas book.

The book also cites Brigadier General Ralph Jacobson telling a House subcommittee in 1981 that the United States "has a legitimate need for an ASAT capacity to remove the current sanctuary status the Soviets enjoy in space."

Those who think this is a mindless risk point out that America also enjoys such "sanctuary status." It is a great deal more dependent on its satellites for defense than the Russians with their vast continental communications.

In military parlance, satellites are very "soft," vulnerable to attack in all kinds of ways that would be relatively cheap to mount. U.S. atomic tests in the 1950s showed, unexpectedly, that the satellites could practically all be disabled by a big nuclear burst in space. But that would ruin the sky monitors of both sides.

So the focus is on selective weapons. Successful ASATs could paralyze the strategic defense of either country without ever touching a missile. Therefore, once they are available, there would be a terrible temptation to suspect deliberate attack and retaliate on Earth if important

satellites went dead without explanation. That increases the danger of nuclear war by accident.

The United States is confident that it is now ahead in the relevant technology. But the scientists opposed to ASATs are convinced that the Russians could catch up.

There are measures that could be taken to strengthen the defense of key satellites. But they would be costly and uncertain, and they risk being leap-frogged by fairly simple new offensive measures. The only way to stop a new spiral would be to agree on banning ASATs now.

The central provision in the American scientists' draft is this: "No weapon that can destroy, damage, render inoperable or change the flight trajectory of space objects can be tested in space, or against space objects."

Mr. Gromyko's speech appeared to signal readiness to accept this prohibition.

If President Reagan is serious about arms control, which the SALT commission said America must be, he should offer a test moratorium and immediate talks not just on anti-missile defense technologies but on ASATs as well. The draft treaty is an excellent start. As Mr. Karas writes, "We can't hope to make the Earth safe from warfare by moving combat into space. Military systems in space are designed to produce military advantages on the ground."

The New York Times.

In Britain the Party of the Left Is in Eclipse

By Christopher Hitchens

WASHINGTON — The British Labor Party used to call itself "the party of conscience and reform." When such parties lose elections, there is usually a way to excuse the defeat. In postmortems on past reverses, Labor spokesmen have blamed Britain's predominantly conservative press or, in cases where they have lost office, Britain's predominantly conservative civil service.

This time they will presumably blame "the Falklands factor" or even "the Foot factor." But this time there really are no alibis. What happened to Labor on June 8 was not so much a defeat as an eclipse.

This is not to say that Labor will cease to exist as a party; its tradition is too strong for that. But like the Liberals after 1924, it may have to face the fact that it will never again form the government of Britain except, perhaps, as part of a coalition.

What other coalition can be drawn when one reflects that nearly half of the trade union vote, and one-third of the unemployed vote, went to Margaret Thatcher? Or when one observes that, for the second election running, the Tories took a large majority of the young, first-time voters? Even in the case of the only significant anti-Thatcher revival, which took place among Roman Catholic voters in Northern Ireland, the effect

was to unseat Labor's only ally in the province, Gerry Fitt of the Social Democratic Labor Party.

Labor is, quite simply, failing to reproduce itself. The rising generation will not grow up thinking of it as the party that inaugurated the welfare state, brought dignity to the work place and gave independence to India. They will see it as an outmoded political machine, committed to the defense of declining and backward industries and resting on the paragon of protectionist and bureaucratic trade unions.

It is also clear now that, whatever final shape it may assume, Britain is going to have a sizable center party. In the past the Liberal-inclined middle class had no real choice but to ally with organized labor in order to keep out the Tories. Only a few years ago, under the opportunity but skillful leadership of Harold Wilson, Labor was so successful among academics, professionals and white-collar trades that it was being termed "the natural party of government." That now seems an epoch away.

Even the excuses for this debacle are revealing. The Falklands war and Michael Foot are not "factors" to be explained, like bolts from the blue. If a party completely misjudges a na-

tional emergency, or chooses an obvious incompetent as its candidate for the premiership, it deserves to be regarded as unfit to govern.

Until recently the Liberal Party was referred to scornfully as being on the "Celtic fringe" — an allusion to its existence on the Scottish and Welsh margins of British politics. Now the Liberals and their allies are back in the heartlands and it is Labor that has been driven into the fringes — into areas of declining coal, steel and textiles, where an aging work force clings doggedly to the one-time party of the working class.

The current inquest on the disaster has focused on whether Labor was too radical in its campaign. The right and center of the party will argue that a more moderate approach would have been successful, while some on the left will argue that an even more full-blooded socialist manifesto was needed. This wrangle is basically futile because it ignores the fact that the electorate regards Labor in any guise as increasingly and fundamentally unconvincing.

It will result, after a decent interval, in the emergence of Neil Kinnock, a glib and agile young center-leftist, as a compromise candidate. Nothing will have been learned. And

yet it would be a mistake to assume that the British people are necessarily becoming more conservative.

A majority of them, for instance, have told the opinion polls on several occasions that they oppose the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles on their soil. Among women and minorities, and in the universities, there is quite a vigorous radical culture. It is just that Britain no longer possesses a party that organizes dissent, unites the poor and has a vision of the future. When it comes to visions, Mrs. Thatcher has established a virtual monopoly, demonstrating that there is a place for conservative utopianism.

A few years ago Sir William Armstrong told an interviewer that he regarded his job, as head of the civil service, as supervising "the orderly management of Britain's decline." It has been Mrs. Thatcher's genius to see that there were millions of people who wanted to reject that fatalism but did not know how.

Her definition of national recovery is illusory, even menacing. But the Labor Party, in its present form and in any likely future one, offers an image of Britain's decline rather than an answer to it.

The writer is the Washington correspondent of The Nation.

In France the Left's Parties Govern Securely

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France is sometimes spoken of as ungovernable. It is actually a heavily governed and closely regulated nation. There is a rule for every eventuality — even for who shall prevail if people disagree over whether to open the window in a Paris bus (the passenger who wants the window closed). In fits of romanticism, the French have periodically tried to throw all of this off.

May 1968 was one such occasion. May 1968 was another when voters turned to the Socialists and Communists to solve, without tears, a world economic crisis, giving everyone a better life. This goal the Socialists and Communists have, of course, conspicuously failed to achieve.

Their government has become seriously unpopular. But the opposition remains unpopular, too. After two years of squandered opportunities, imprudent decisions and policy reversals, there is little confidence in the Socialist's ability to solve the country's problems, but there is also little enthusiasm for going back to what existed before.

When the Socialists formed their government in 1981, there were members apprehensive of a "Chilean scenario" in which the unelected right backed by the United States — the latter being credited with a universal willingness to intervene against governments of the left — would "destabilize" France so as to return to power. Today there are undoubtedly people in the opposition who would like to try this if they could think how. But the institutions of the Fifth Republic are very solid, and there are a lot of policemen in France.

Those policemen have been restless lately, but this had entirely to do with their dislike, as with policemen everywhere, of what they chose to see as lax treatment of criminals by the minister of justice. Otherwise they have proved just as willing to take on riotous demonstrators as leftist ones — the riot companies no doubt glad to have the exercise, after a long winter in their barracks and buses.

This was advertised to be a "hot spring." It proved barely lukewarm. Law students, medical students, shopkeepers, policemen and university students went into the streets in

the time-honored way. Their hearts were not in it, as none could really believe it was going to make much of a difference. Now there is talk of a "hot autumn." We shall see.

There will certainly be demonstrations in the fall, because many wage settlements came up and the results will be in on the first six months of the Socialist's new austerity program. There will likely be a new cabinet.

The summer months — the long vacation — gave a respite to President Francois Mitterrand. In the fall he will come under heavy pressure to change prime ministers and set a new course. If some economic progress has been made, he might keep essentially the same broad coalition under changed leadership.

He might also move toward the right, setting up a new government. It would be a new government, since during the past year local elections and the opinion polls have gone decisively against the left.

But the constitution of the Fifth Republic does not consider moral

deteriorating economic situation and consequent popular discontent.

According to the latest figures the outlook is for business recession. This, despite their difficulties with inflation and deficit, the French have not until now really experienced.

The Communists must wish that instead of turning toward the center, Mr. Mitterrand would go left. There is much support inside the Socialist Party, as well as among the Communists, for the argument that France can be relaunched by heavily stimulating the economy behind protectionist barriers. The dire consequences for the European Community and the present world trading system are disregarded.

The opposition, of course, wants Mr. Mitterrand to call new legislative elections. They say his mandate, morally, has already expired, since during the past year local elections and the opinion polls have gone decisively against the left.

But the constitution of the Fifth Republic does not consider moral

mandates, only political ones, and the French people, in full knowledge of what they were doing, voted in 1981 to be governed by a Socialist president for the following seven years and by a Socialist-dominated legislature for the next five.

That they may now regret this causes many to think that the Socialists cannot last. But Mr. Mitterrand has cards yet to play. Unlike an American president, he is above and apart from the government which serves him. He can dismiss it, name anyone he wants to form a new one, send the new team off in whatever direction he chooses.

The Fifth Republic's constitution protects him, and this solid, even rigid, form of government is what the French chose after their experience of the weaker Third and Fourth Republics. There is no evidence that they regret the choice.

The "ungovernability" of France is an illusion. It is shared by some of France's politicians, but not all. The game is not to lose your nerve.

International Herald Tribune.

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The Saudis Should Be Reassessed

By Jacob Goldberg

ITHACA, New York — American policy-makers often say that Saudi Arabia holds the key to the success or failure of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Such an assertion reflects a mistaken, and indeed dangerous, perception of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is a "one-trick" economy, lacking in manpower and dependent on a sizable foreign work force. New, long-term changes in the world's oil market have already cut annual income by 60 percent in two years. Strategically, the country's long frontiers make it vulnerable to a number of close enemies, while its armed forces are small and weak.

Perhaps most important, Saudi Arabia's leverage with other Arab states is severely limited. This was demonstrated by its failure to dissuade Egypt from pursuing the Camp David peace process.

This winter the Saudis were unable to influence the Palestine Liberation Organization to join with King Hussein of Jordan in picking up the Reagan peace plan. Nor have they been able to realize their wish to see the Syrians out of Lebanon.

Saudi leverage in Damascus is almost nonexistent. Syria and Lebanon both claim that the Saudis are on their side; Syria maintains that Riyadh feels the withdrawal agreement undermines Lebanon's commitments to other Arabs, while Lebanon says the Saudis support its decision to satisfy the accord.

In fact, whether President Hafez al-Assad of Syria eventually decides to stay in Lebanon or withdraw will depend not on Saudi pressure but rather on his own interpretation of Syria's interests. If it is determined to stay, no amount of Saudi financial assistance will be able to change his mind. And should he decide to withdraw — which is very unlikely — he will probably extract significant financial compensation from Riyadh.

The Saudis are neither path breakers nor consensus builders. Usually they are consensus followers.

The misconception that they are key actors in Middle East politics — a view they help to propagate — places insurmountable pressure on Riyadh. The Saudis cannot possibly hope to fulfill the high expectations this view creates both in the Arab world and in the West. And these false hopes lead to frustration and bitterness that threaten the security of the ruling House of Saud.

Thus, Syria is angry that the Saudis did not prevent Lebanon from signing the agreement with Israel. The Lebanese are upset that Saudi Arabia does not pressure President Assad to withdraw from Lebanon. Iraq blames Saudi Arabia for not forcing Syria to reopen a pipeline that would enable Iraq to export enough oil to fund its war with Iran.

And the Reagan administration is disappointed that Saudi Arabia did not press the PLO to approve King Hussein's entrance into the peace process. Nor can Washington understand why the Saudis do not use their leverage to obtain a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

Above all, the entire Arab world is frustrated that the Saudis cannot deliver the United States — cannot force it to recognize the PLO and press Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

For nearly a decade, as rising oil prices enabled Saudi Arabia to distribute billions of dollars throughout the Arab world, Riyadh failed to recognize that the recipients of this aid were often pursuing their own agendas. Meanwhile, the Saudis themselves were unable to advance any clear policy goals, creating the impression that the money was not intended to buy influence but rather protection — and making the Saudis look susceptible to blackmail. No wonder that almost none of the recipients seem to feel grateful.

Disillusionment and a new awareness of the limits of their power may eventually lead the Saudis to re-evaluate their strategy. Simple prudence suggests that they should abandon their attempts to play a role they cannot possibly play, and should stop making promises they cannot keep.

Such a shift would draw criticism from Riyadh's Arab "friends," who are accustomed to using it as a weapon in their rivalries with other Arabs. But in the long run a reappraisal would benefit the Saudis.

It is high time Riyadh's friends in the West stopped overestimating Saudi power and imposing the burden of an impossible assignment.

The writer, a specialist on Saudi Arabian affairs at the Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Tel Aviv University, is a visiting professor at Cornell University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Pope's Politics

Regarding "The Pope's Delicate Visit Home" (IHT, June 7):

Jas Gawronski is wrong in his criticisms of the Holy Father's visit to Poland. Like so many Western journalists and politicians, he does not appreciate sufficiently that this is not just a political move but a pilgrimage and a pastoral visitation.

The Poles understand it and do not attach "false hopes" to it. Lech Walesa says so, among others. We in the West cannot pretend to know better.

How can General Jaruzelski (or Mr. Andropov) benefit from the presence in Poland of someone whose every word, spoken or written, and every action is a condemnation of what the Communists stand for and are doing? Does a priest visiting and a prisoner seeing the jailer?

Pope John Paul, whether he be in

Poland or elsewhere, does remain a witness for truth and justice, and victory will be his in the long run.

S. GROCHOLSKI

London.

I, too, have great respect and admiration for Pope John Paul II, who is currently pitting his verbal, ecclesiastical regiments against the forces of the martial law regime in his native Poland. But at the same time I would like to point out that it is rather curious that when it is about Poland, the pope is very political indeed, but that when it is about another country, he advises priests to keep out of politics. There is a contradiction here that is likely to make his obvious greatness seem rather lopsided.

MBELLA SONNE DIPOKO.

Paris.

One wonders whether it is Cardinal Wojtyla or the pope who urges politi-

cil concessions on General Jaruzelski and calls for more freedom in Poland. For up to now the pope has appeared rather reluctant to acknowledge the moral imperatives which motivate some of his fellow priests in Latin America to speak out in a similar vein about conditions in their homelands.

As the leader of a universal church, the pontiff ought perhaps examine his conscience in this matter.

ALBERT E. HEMMING.

Freiburg, West Germany.

Reporting on France

It is with sadness and perplexity I note the succession of negative articles by John Vinocur in the International Herald Tribune regarding the Socialist experiment in France.

Does Mr. Vinocur remember the quasi-annual spring student (and

other) demonstrations under the Giscard administration? Are there two standards of reporting: one for conservative (i.e., Reagan-type) governments and one for freely elected Socialist governments? Do the latter deserve chiefly irony?

Greater objectivity is called for in detailing the pros and cons of the Socialist experiment in France after 25 years of center-right rule.

PETER WEISMAN.

Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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Storm Over a New Theory of Learning

impulsion for suggesting experiments to test the theory was based on the idea that a nursery rhyme is one of the most thoroughly learned bits of knowledge in human heads. Richard Gentile, a physicist, asked:



Though Dr. Sheldrake expected reaction from orthodox scientists, he has been pleasantly surprised by the tremendous interest laymen have shown in his ideas. The popular press — though not yet the

Women in Space: The Medical Lessons

CURRENTS

Rabbit Memory Storage Located

Amplification in Magnetosphere

Amplification in Magnetosphere

VLF radio signals, used to communicate with submarines and aid ships in navigation, are now broadcast by a network of transmitters. "If we can amplify waves in the magnetosphere, one day we could have a global communications capability with only a few transmitters," said Joseph B. Reagan of Lockheed Space Sciences Laboratory in Palo Alto, who worked on the experiment with scientists from the U.S. Navy and Stanford University.

Color Skies Yellow After Eruption

DENVER — Why did J.M.W. Turner use smoky yellows to paint the sky in his 1817 work "Decline of the Carthaginian Empire"? Because of London's smog, says a new book. The book, "The Great Smog of 1852: A History of England's Air Pollution," by J.M. Gribbin, is published by Cambridge University Press.

Looking at letters from the 18th century, Gribbin found that eruptions — in ice cores from Greenland, Dr. James Friedman says that some eruptions coincided with climatic events described in historical records, art and literature. The recent eruption of El Chichon volcano in Mexico, which spewed tons of dust into the upper atmosphere, has been responsible for vivid sunsets in much of the world this year.

weightlessness, which tends to make the muscles atrophy and to cause substantial calcium loss from the bones. Weightlessness is partially simulated on earth by prolonged bed rest. Dr. Daniel Goldwater of NASA's Ames Research Center will present a meeting of the

Year	Age	Sex	Location	Count	Percentage
1976	17-19	Male	Belmont	30	2.1%
1977	17-19	Male	Belmont	40	2.4%
1978	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	1.8%
1979	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.0%
1980	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1981	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1982	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1983	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1984	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1985	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1986	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1987	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1988	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1989	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1990	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1991	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1992	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1993	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1994	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1995	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1996	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1997	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1998	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
1999	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2000	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2001	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2002	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2003	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2004	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2005	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2006	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2007	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2008	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2009	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2010	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2011	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2012	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2013	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2014	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2015	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2016	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2017	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2018	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2019	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%
2020	17-19	Male	Belmont	36	2.1%

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

[illegible]

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

Some Brokerages Still Back Kodak Despite Weak Earnings Picture

NEW YORK — In the midst of the most dynamic bull market of the postwar era, Eastman Kodak has won top honors — as the consistently worst performing stock among the 30 issues in the Dow Jones industrial average. The action of Kodak's shares has reflected lower company profit, as well as reduced earnings forecasts by Wall Street analysts.

Tuesday, Kodak closed at 70, down 1/4, on the New York Stock Exchange. Its price has ranged between 68% and 98% in the last 52 weeks.

This institutional blue chip has been an obvious disappointment recently to many of its followers. Yet, despite the stock's relatively ragged price performance, some brokerage houses still give Kodak good marks for prospects.

Merrill Lynch, for example, gives the stock an outright "buy" rating. And Tuesday, Martin D. Saxe, who heads M.D. Saxe Investors Service, said, "I've started buying Kodak at around current prices since I see a significant earnings rebound in 1984."

Such optimism, however, is far from universal. On Tuesday, the trust department of a major New York City bank said that, earlier this year, it disposed of all Kodak holdings in pension and profit-sharing accounts under its management.

In a somewhat similar vein, Standard & Poor's Outlook removed Kodak in May from its cornerstone portfolio, described as "foundation stocks for long-term gain." Kodak had appeared on this select list since 1971. Even when Kodak tumbled from a record price of 151 1/4 in 1973 to as low as 57% the next year, it remained a suggested "foundation stock" of the investment advisory service.

For S&P, the disappointing first-quarter earnings released in early May by Kodak evidently touched off a new appraisal of the giant photographic company.

Kodak reported first-quarter profit of 30 cents a share, down from \$1.12 a share in the comparable 1982 period. Quarterly sales slipped to \$2.13 billion from \$2.25 billion. The earnings slump reflected, among other factors, heavy nonrecurring costs related to a retirement and employee-separation program instituted by the company to reduce labor costs.

Disappointing earnings for first quarter touched off new reappraisal

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO, June 19 — When he discusses the global ambitions of Nomura Securities Co., Masanori Ito emphasizes "the broader context."

He means the view that the wave of the economic future will come from Southeast Asia. This theory holds that the United States and Europe are in decline, while the dynamic economies of this region, with Japan as its centerpiece, are in ascent.

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Nomura Leads Japan's Top 4 Brokerage Houses				
Brokerage House	Registered Representative in United States	Number of Employees	Number of Branch Offices	Total Capital Assets (in millions)
Nomura Securities	64	8,818	135	\$1,732
Yamaichi Securities	90	6,447	108	\$1,011
Daiwa Securities	20	6,640	150	\$723
Yamamoto Securities	24	6,545	102	\$669

Source: The Oriental Economist

Masanori Ito, the executive vice president of Nomura Securities, sees continued expansion for Japan and much of Asia.

Nomura Profiting From Asia's Growth

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO, June 19 — When he discusses the global ambitions of Nomura Securities Co., Masanori Ito emphasizes "the broader context."

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U.S. Reports Prices Climbed 0.5% in May

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Higher gasoline costs helped to drive up U.S. consumer prices 0.5 percent in May after a 0.6 percent increase in April, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

More than half the increase in May was blamed on higher energy costs.

If prices continued to rise at the May rate for a whole year, inflation would measure 6.7 percent, the department said. This compares with a 3.5 percent rise during the past 12 months and an annual rate rise of just 3 percent for the first five months of the year.

The government bases the annual rate number on a more precise figuring of monthly price increases than is made public.

Although consumer prices have risen quite sharply in the past two months, most economists expect inflation to average 3 to 4 percent this year, close to the 3.9 percent increase in 1982.

The unusually good price performance in 1983's first three months is unlikely to be repeated, however, economists say. During the first quarter, consumer prices rose just 0.2 percent in January and 0.1 percent in March and fell 0.2 percent in February.

Fluctuations in energy prices have played a big part in holding down inflation and more recently in making it speed up, economists said.

"Consumer price movements during the last several months are due to shifts in relative

energy prices, not to any fundamental change in the rate of inflation," said Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Now that inflation has stabilized in the 4 percent range, I expect it to remain near that level for the rest of the year," he said.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that administration officials did not believe that Wednesday's report "indicates any strong return of inflation. It is substantially below what it was a year ago and substantially below what it was when we took office."

A sharp decline in inflation has been the most significant economic achievement since President Ronald Reagan took office. However, it has come during the most severe recession since the Great Depression. The challenge facing policymakers now is to keep inflation down while economic growth recovers and unemployment declines, analysts say.

Mr. Speakes said that "a strong recovery... is being accomplished without substantial inflation. It is exactly what the program has been aimed at."

Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, Martin S. Feldstein, said Tuesday that "there's no short-term worry about inflation." But he also said that "if recovery is very rapid, and unemployment falls swiftly, then inflation may speed up again."

"It's always very tempting to say the inflation problem is licked... (but) if the recovery is too strong, we might well see inflation rising again."

Higher energy prices in May accounted to "somewhat more than half" of the total rise in the CPI, the report said. Gasoline prices shot up 4.2 percent last month, after a 4 percent increase in April. The sharp increases in gasoline prices in the past two months came after the oil had pushed gasoline prices down by "17.4 percent from their peak level of March 1981," the report said.

Transportation costs overall rose 1.3 percent in May, the Labor Department said. Continued special financing programs for new cars helped to push down new car prices, the report said.

NYSE Is Mixed as Institutions Adjust Portfolios

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday in a volatile session that saw the Dow Jones industrial average fall at two attempts to set a record while some other averages soared.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up and down in a narrow range throughout the day, closed off 1.71, to 1,245.69, not far from its June 16 record high of 1,248.30. It had risen 8.22 Tuesday.

Advances led declines by an 8-7 margin among the 1956 issues traded.

NYSE volume was about 110.2 million shares, up from the 102.9 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said institutional investors were adjusting their portfolios before the end of the third quarter and that this was causing some wide swings in market averages.

Observers were not surprised that some investors were cashing in on profits since the Dow had risen about 62 points during the past two weeks to records.

Continental Illinois disturbed many investors Wednesday when it raised its broker loan rate a half point, to 10 1/2 percent.

Earlier, investors breathed easier when federal funds rates, which banks charge each for overnight loans, dipped to 9 1/2 percent from Tuesday's 9 3/4 percent. These key rates have risen recently in response to a surge in the nation's money supply during the past month.

Some experts theorized that the Federal Reserve was tightening credit slightly to stem the recent surge. Several analysts said a small rise in short-term rates would not hurt the heated economic recovery.

The market got a boost from a government report early Wednesday that the May consumer price index rose 0.5 percent, compared with a 0.6 percent rise in April.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues, with a block of 496,400 shares at 64 1/2.

Chrysler, General Motors and Ford were higher and active most of the day. Their sales have been strong recently.

Schlumberger, Hughes Tool, Halliburton and Dresser Industries were higher and active. Analysts said investors believe that oil-related issues will benefit from the economic recovery.

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Transportation costs

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Belgian National Bank Announces A Half-Point Cut in Discount Rate

BRUSSELS (Combined Dispatches) — Belgium's National Bank announced on Wednesday a cut in its discount rate to 9 percent from 9.5 percent, and a reduction on ordinary advances to 10 percent from 10.5 percent. Both were to go into effect on Thursday.

The bank said the reductions had been decided because of a drop in interest rates on the internal money market. It followed weeks of significant foreign currency purchases by the National Bank, reflecting the strength of the Belgian franc within the European Monetary System since the EMS was realigned on March 21.

The cut followed a reduction of 0.5 percent in the discount rate in early May. A bank spokesman said the rate was at its lowest level since October 1979, when it was also at 9 percent.

2 Texas Holding Groups to Merge

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two major bank holding companies, Mercantile Texas Corp. of Dallas and Southwest Bancshares Inc. of Houston, have announced an agreement in principle to merge, in an exchange of stock valued at more than \$515 million.

The new corporation, to be called Mercantile Southwest Corp., would have 68 member banks and a combined asset base of \$18 billion. The merger, announced on Tuesday, must be approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

U.S. Panel Backs Car Import Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill that would curb car imports has been approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

The measure, termed the domestic content bill, which would require foreign automakers to establish factories in the United States in order to sell cars there, was approved by a 26-21 vote. It now goes to the Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction for 30 days before it can be brought before the full House.

Cash Allowed in Potato Contract

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has approved a cash potato futures contract that signals a fundamental change in how commodities are traded.

As a result of the approval on Tuesday, the New York Mercantile Exchange was to open a market Wednesday in potato contracts that would be settled in cash rather than by the exchange of goods.

Currently, the only futures contracts that are settled in cash are those based on stock market indexes or Eurodollars. All others require advance sellers of the goods to deliver them to the buyer.

Texas Gas Moves to Block Offer

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Texas Gas Resources Corp.'s board has approved a plan to buy up to 10 million of the company's own shares at \$45 each, if such a step is needed to block an offer by Coastal Corp., Texas Gas officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the board also approved a revised offer from CSX Corp. to buy all Texas Gas shares for \$52 in cash and advised shareholders to accept the bid. Texas Gas had accepted a previous CSX offer of \$52 for some shares and securities for the remainder.

Texas Gas officials said the company would buy its own stock only if Coastal Corp. succeeds in acquiring more than 8 million shares. Coastal is offering to buy about 10 million Texas Gas shares at \$55 each in cash and to acquire the remaining shares in exchange for securities.

Texas Instruments Sued for Fraud

DALLAS (UPI) — A New York-based non-profit corporation has claimed in a federal court suit that Texas Instruments Inc. defrauded it by concealing adverse market conditions from investors.

The Council on Social Work Education Inc. said in the suit, filed Tuesday in Dallas, that the electronics company knew, but did not reveal, a slowdown in home computer sales. It said the slowdown caused a second-quarter loss of up to \$100 million forecast by the company on June 10. The council bought 600 shares of Texas Instruments stock between March 21 and June 10.

Britain to Review P&O Takeover Bid

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government Wednesday blew Trafalgar House's bid for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation out of the water — at least temporarily.

Cecil Parkinson, the new trade and industry minister, decided to refer the £300-million (\$460-million) bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for an investigation. The commission has six months in which to decide whether the bid is against the public interest.

Trafalgar's bid automatically lapses. Ian Fowler, group secretary, said the company was considering whether it will renew the bid if allowed to do so. An announcement should be made within a few weeks, he said.

Two leading share analysts said Trafalgar probably will stay in the battle despite the delay. The company, which has built up a holding of about 6.5 percent in P&O, must have known that an inquiry was likely when it made the bid, one analyst reasoned.

The two companies have been bombarding each other with full-page newspaper advertisements. P&O has exhorted shareholders: "Stand by to repel boarders." Trafalgar has crowed that its annual profits have tripled during the past decade while those of P&O have stagnated.

Now, however, the action goes behind the scenes. "It's all gone to sleep, I'm afraid," Mr. Fowler said.

The investigation is expected to center on military considerations. The government requisitioned ships from both companies during last year's fighting with Argentina in the Falkland Islands.

P&O has suggested that the government might have less control over Trafalgar's ships because some are registered under foreign flags. Trafalgar has replied that P&O also uses flags of convenience on some ships.

The bid also raises competitive questions. Both companies have major presences in shipping between Europe and Australasia. In addition, they have a small overlap in the British homebuilding market.

News of the government inquiry sent P&O shares down 22 pence, to 196 pence Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange.

Trafalgar shares ended the day at 190 pence, up 4 pence. At that level, Trafalgar's offer to swap five of its shares for every four P&O shares values the latter company at 237 pence a share.

If allowed to press the fight, Trafalgar probably would have to raise its bid to 240 to 250 pence a share, or a total £350 million to £365 million, to win control, Mr. Kelsey said.

Premium Profits Jump For Lloyd's Members

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Members of Lloyd's of London earned sharply higher profits in the latest accounting year, the Association of Members of Lloyd's said Wednesday.

At the same time, the AML and another members group, the Association of External Members of Lloyd's, announced approval of their recent agreement to merge, forming a new group called the Lloyd's Members Association. The new association plans to continue efforts to encourage reform at the insurance market, wracked by several scandals last year.

The AML's profit forecast is based on returns from syndicates accounting for about 40 percent of total premium income at Lloyd's in 1980. Results for that year are now emerging under Lloyd's accounting system, which keeps books open for three years while claims are settled.

The group projected that Lloyd's members will receive checks for 1980 totaling about £207 million (\$317 million), up about 65 percent from 1979. The members, who now total about 21,600, pledge their wealth to provide financial backing for insurance sold at Lloyd's.

Each member's profit or loss depends on the performance of the syndicates to which the member belongs. Syndicates covering aviation risks generally remained weak in 1980, many showing losses. Marine and motor syndicates had strong gains. In the nonmarine category, which includes fire and housing insurance, performance was moderately better on average.

The association made the projections because Lloyd's members must decide by June 30 each year whether to remain on their current syndicates. Often, many of the syndicates have not published accounts by then.

— BOB HAGERTY

GNP Data Probably Do Not Presage U.S. Boom

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Commerce Department's "flash" report of a 6.6 percent annual rate of increase in real gross national product during the April-June quarter was a bit higher than most economists were expecting a few weeks ago, but not quite the "burn burner" that some are now calling it.

The consensus forecast of 46 leading economists and econometric forecasting services, as reported by Eggert Economic Enterprises June 10, called for a 6.3 percent rate of gain in real GNP in the second quarter, just three-tenths of a percentage point below what the Commerce Department now estimates.

The private economists thought that most of the gain would result from the end of inventory-cutting. They expected that businesses, which had been liquidating inventories at an annual rate of \$20.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1982 and \$16.1 billion in the first quarter of this year, would be trimming stocks at a rate of only \$2.8 billion in the second quarter, as measured in constant 1972 dollars.

Simply to reduce the rate of inventory-cutting is enough to lift the general economy, since it requires businesses to step up their current rate of production, rather than supply customers by drawing down stocks so rapidly.

In current dollars, the rate at which business was chopping inventories reached its peak in last year's final quarter, when total stocks fell at an annual rate of \$48.3 billion; indeed, since there was some buildup of farm inventories during that quarter, the total cut in nonfarm inventories was a whopping \$50 billion.

In the first quarter of this year, inventory-cutting slowed a bit to a current-dollar rate of \$37.3 billion. That modest slowdown was enough to give the recovery a gentle push forward in the first quarter. Although the National Bureau of Economic Research has not yet rendered its decisive judgment on when the 1981-82 recession ended, it looks as though the trough occurred in December.

The first-quarter gain in real GNP was only 2.6 percent, as the Commerce Department has now re-estimated it. The department has not yet announced its figure for inventory change in the second quarter. Nevertheless, as the economists expected, the swing from huge to modest inventory-cutting did account for most of the push in real GNP in the second quarter, lifting it to the 6.6 percent rate of gain.

Robert J. Ortner, chief economist at the Commerce Department,

said in an interview Tuesday that inventory-cutting came to a "virtual end" in the April-June quarter. There was still a bit of inventory liquidation going on, possibly at an annual rate of \$1 billion to \$2 billion, as measured in 1972 dollars. Mr. Ortner figures that the sharp reduction in inventory-cutting accounted for \$15 billion of the total gain of \$24 billion in real GNP, or nearly two-thirds of the rise.

That cessation of inventory liquidation reflected business's judgment that the revival of consumer spending would continue. Personal consumption has been gaining by about 2 percent a month. Housing, after a somewhat uncertain beginning, seems to be settling in at an annual rate of about 1.7 million starts.

Capital spending on new plant and equipment, in real terms, has continued slipping, but now promises to grow moderately in the second half of the year. So it seems unlikely that the economy will continue to expand at the second-quarter pace of 6.6 percent. For one thing, after the big gain resulting from the turnaround in inventories, GNP gains resulting from inventory change can scarcely continue at a rate equal to that which resulted from the end of inventory-cutting.

The latest consensus forecast of the leading economists calls for a \$3.6-billion increase in inventories during the third quarter of this year and a \$7.6-billion gain in the fourth quarter. If those estimates are reasonably close to the mark, they would imply about a \$5-billion increase in real GNP in the third quarter and a \$4-billion gain in the fourth quarter — well below the \$15-billion gain resulting from inventory change in the current quarter.

For another thing, net exports still seem likely to be a drag on the economy. Foreign economies are reviving more slowly than the U.S. economy, and that implies slower increases in exports than imports. It would thus appear mistaken to

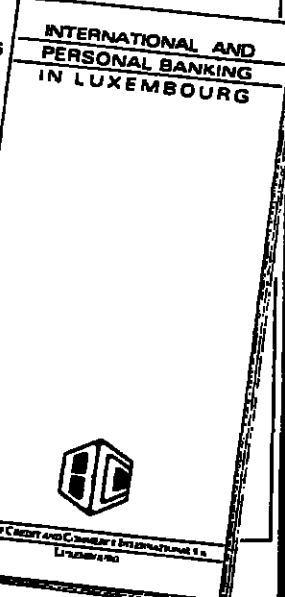
conclude that the U.S. economy is about to spin into a boom. More likely for the second half is an annual rate of growth in real GNP of about 5 percent. That could be just about what the economic doctors would order under the circumstances: Enough growth to bring down the rate of unemployment gradually, without kicking off a much higher rate of inflation and a surge of interest rates that would spell an early finish to the recovery.

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Over-the-Counter

June 22

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ART BUCHWALD

Never Say Jobless

WASHINGTON — William F. Buckley, in a column the other day, quoted a middle-management unemployed worker named Hank as saying, "The easiest way to get a job is to have one." Hank said that, when he had a job, he was approached by rival corporations about joining their firms, and when he made several pitches at other companies they never once demanded references. As soon as he lost his job, however, everyone looked on Hank with suspicion, because Americans tend to believe that, if you're out of work, you're out of gas.

Mr. Buckley didn't have a solution for Hank's problem, but I do. Hank should never admit to any prospective employer that he is unemployed.

The way I would choreograph Hank's job-searching problem is as follows: The first thing I would do is have a pal drop the word that he heard Hank Smith was very unhappy at MPPI (a fictitious company) and might be persuaded to go somewhere else if the price was right.

This would start the gossip mill rolling in the particular industry that Hank is trying to get into. Not only DKB, but LMP, YTT and Digital Research would hear about it. Then I would have Hank write personal letters from his home address to the chief executive officers of at least 12 of the Fortune 500 firms. The text would read, "Contrary to rumors all over town, I am not unhappy at MPPI, and have no intention of leaving the firm at this time, particularly when sales are climbing, and profits projected for 1984 will reach an all-time high. I would appreciate it if your search people refrain from calling me at the office, as it will only give credence to the rumor and have a negative effect on the price of MPPI's stock."

This should whet the appetites of

the CEOs, who will go to extraordinary lengths to steal a management employee away from another company but will refuse to nod at anyone who is out of work.

In a few days, if my scenario works, Hank will get a call at his home, probably late at night, from one of the vice presidents of a company he wrote to.

Hank must whisper, "I can't talk to you from my home. I'll call you from a public booth. MPPI may have my phone tapped."

Hank then waits 10 minutes and calls the person back.

The executive invites him to lunch.

Hank says, "It's a waste of time, but let's meet where no one can see us."

The executive suggests an inn 50 miles away and the lunch is set up. When they meet, Hank lays down the ground rules. Under no condition is DKB to make contact with MPPI concerning Hank's position there. If it leaks out that DKB is trying to recruit Hank, the DKB CEO must deny it personally.

The executive agrees to the conditions and the luncheon proceeds. Hank lets the DKB executive do all the talking.

The executive makes a big pitch to Hank to come over to DKB from MPPI, pointing out the pension plan, the employee profit-sharing advantages and the freedom to move to improve his management expertise.

Hank plays reluctant and says it's a big decision in his life and he has to talk it over with his family. The executive from DKB believes he has Hank on the hook and tells him he'll call him in the morning. When he does, Hank's wife picks up the phone and says Hank is out having breakfast with the LMP people.

Hank waits until late afternoon and then calls the DKB CEO. He says, "You told me I decided to come on board."

"You won't regret it, Hank," the executive says joyously. "Someday you're going to thank me for giving MPPI the air."

This sounds like a complicated plan, but if the unemployed executive follows it to the letter, it should work. At least it means a lot of free lunches until you can land a job.

Ella at 65: Still 'Really Singing'

By Joel E Siegel
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In South Carolina recently, Ella Fitzgerald performed for 13,000 children. Later, a little boy told her he was disappointed that she didn't break the glass. "To these kids I wasn't Ella Fitzgerald, but the lady who breaks glass on television," she said.

Those ads for Memorax recording tape ("Is it live or is it Ella?") celebrated a voice that is the most supple of instruments, from the soaring high notes of her virtuoso scat pieces to the resonant low tones she has discovered only in the last few years.

She has since sung a popular commercial for Kentucky Fried Chicken. Doing commercials is a change of pace for the winner of countless music awards and polls, and the bearer, at 65, of more than a dozen honorary degrees.

Earlier this month she opened the Kool Jazz Festival at the Kennedy Center.

Fitzgerald recently sang at the Friars' Club dinner in New York for Elizabeth Taylor, sharing the dais with Frank Sinatra, Dinah Shore, Joe Williams and other stars. "We were doing 'Night and Day' and I was singing these little ad lib things. I could hear Frank and Joe behind me going, 'Yessah! Well, I thought I was really singing.'"

Sitting straight-backed on a sofa, Fitzgerald, in a blue suit with a blue and purple blouse, was trimmer than at any time since the 1930s. An eye condition that began troubling her in 1971 has stabilized. Her fame is secure. She talked about her life.

She never knew her father. When she was an infant, her mother and she were abandoned near Newport News, Virginia, to Yonkers, New York.

Her mother liked to sing, classical music mostly, but she also had records by the blues singer Mamie Smith, the Mills Brothers (with whom she later recorded) and Connie Boswell, the singer who was Fitzgerald's inspiration.

"I entered an amateur contest at the Apollo [Theater in Harlem] as a dancer, but when I got out on stage and saw all the people and the lights, I guess I lost my nerve. The guy said, 'You're up



Ella Fitzgerald

here, do something!" The first thing that came mind was Miss Connie Boswell. I knew her records of "The Object of My Affection" and "Judy," so I sang those songs and won the contest by imitating her.

"As a kid, I didn't pay much attention to music. My mother hired a man to teach me piano; the lessons cost \$5 and we were poor. The teacher had slit the skin between his fingers so that he'd have a wider reach. I was so fascinated listening to him talk and play that I hardly learned a thing."

She grew up in a neighborhood of Italians, Portuguese and blacks. For extra money as a girl she was a courier in a numbers game, and worked as a lookout for what she has referred to as "a sporting house."

The first time Fitzgerald won a singing contest, she was 17. The pianist Benny Carter was in the audience. He had her sing for bandleader Fletcher Henderson, who was not terribly impressed.

At 16, she joined Chick Webb's band — after the drummer agreed to become her guardian on the road. Fitzgerald credits Webb with helping her forge her own style.

"I began trying to sing ballads, and he took the tempos down gradually without my even noticing it. I had never really studied music, so whatever came out of

something with my voice that would be like a horn. He'd shout 'Go ahead and blow' and I'd improvise. We did 'Lady Be Good' on the Make Believe Ballroom radio show. The people at Decca heard it and had me record it. Dave Garroway, God bless him, played that record so often on his program in Chicago that I got to work every theater in the city. Bopping was a different thing and everybody wanted to hear it."

Norman Granz, the impresario of the touring Jazz at the Philharmonic packages, invited her to join his all-star caravan in 1950.

"He got the idea of the song-book albums — Porter, Rodgers and Hart, Ellington, Berlin, Gershwin, Arlen and Kern. It was like a new beginning. Now, in addition to the jazz singing, I had something to offer people who wanted to hear the pretty songs. I was learning something new and becoming someone else! I don't think we ever stop learning in music."

These days, Fitzgerald travels less than half the year, but grows restless after a few weeks at home. Her biggest interest away from music is charity work. "I'm a glutton for anything that involves kids. I donated three nights of performances to benefit a nursery school that's named after me in Watts. Oscar Peterson and Basie did the same, and Henry Fonda. God bless him, made some beautiful pictures that were sold for the school. We raised enough to construct the building, and each year they add onto it."

She says aging has not taken too great a toll on her vocal equipment. "Of course, as you get older, you start worrying about your vibrato and all that. But by taking some of my songs down a tone or two, I can do a full show without straining. And in the past few years, I've developed some low notes that I've never had before."

Otherwise, she said, turning 65 hasn't affected her in the slightest. "I enjoy what I'm doing now more than I ever have. Let's face it, after all these years, most other people have stopped singing. Some of them are popular this month, next month you don't hear anything about them. I feel I have a lot to be grateful for."

PEOPLE
Smithsonian Addition

Vice President George Bush, Chief Justice Warren Burger and the Smithsonian Institution secretary, S. Dillon Ripley, broke ground in Washington for the Smithsonian's \$75-million Center for African, Near Eastern and Asian Cultures, scheduled to open in early 1986 with exhibits of art and artifacts from almost 100 nations. The center will house the Smithsonian's National Museum of African Art and the new Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, which will include 1,000 masterpieces of Middle Eastern and Asian art donated by Sackler, a New York research psychiatrist and medical publisher.

The Soviet cartoonist Mikhail Zlatovskiy, 39, was awarded the \$5,000 top prize in an international cartoon contest sponsored by the Istanbul daily Hürriyet, spokesman for the paper said Wednesday. Zlatovskiy won with an entry depicting "Human Tragedy" as passengers escaping a sinking ship. A Turkish cartoonist, Haskel Soyoz, placed second with a sketch showing an isolated cemetery in overcrowded Istanbul, and Jan van Wessum of the Netherlands was third with an entry showing a librarian watching television amid bookshelves.

Christopher Boatwright has resigned as a star of the Stuttgart Ballet to join the Los Angeles Ballet full time starting next month. The Brooklyn-born Boatwright, who is black, left the Stuttgart Ballet in 1973, the same year he felt that racial discrimination would prevent him from becoming a leading dancer with any U.S. company. Earlier this year he had accepted an offer to become a frequent performer with the Los Angeles Ballet while remaining with Stuttgart.

President François Mitterrand of France awarded the Commander's Cross of the French Legion of Honor on Wednesday to Armand Hammer, 85, chairman of chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum Corp. Hammer has made many contributions to French museums and other institutions.

The tennis player Arthur Ashe, 39, has undergone a coronary bypass operation, his second in



Perry Como, 71, admires a bust of himself at a party in New York given by RCA Records to mark the singer's 50 years in show business, 40 of them with RCA.

four years. Bernie Wisneski, spokeswoman for St. Luke's Hospital in Manhattan, said Ashe was in stable condition. "It was not nearly as complicated as it was in 1979. All indications are that the chances for success are very good," Wisneski said.

The folks in Hermon, Maine, where the best-selling horror writer Stephen King used to live in a trailer, have decided against building a King museum where the trailer once stood. The town manager, Ethan W. Amoff, said Hermon also called off a "Stephen King Day" honoring the writer. Seems everyone's miffed because King called the town "bleak" — and other less printable epithets — in an interview in Playboy magazine.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York says his Lincoln Town Car seems like a "circuit car" when a lot of people climb out of it, so he's getting a "stretched" limousine. The mayor said last month that he deserved a raise; he says he also deserves a bigger car. Koch makes \$80,000 a year. He said the new mayoral limo would cost about the same as the Lincoln, which the city leases for almost \$3,000 a year.

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